THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 284 R

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

East to Get Oil Pipeline; Farmers to Be Deferred; Danish Prince in Control

The World's Day—October 28, 1942

New England: Oil Via Pipe to East by June 1

The 24-inch oil pipeline from East Texas to Norris City, Ill., will be extended to Atlantic Seaboard, with first deliveries of oil to the East Coast predicted by June 1. WPB chairman, Donald M. Nelson has permitted 224,000 tons of necessary steel to be allocated for the purpose. Harold L. Ickes warns that primary function of the line will be for war needs, not civilian. Line is largest ever constructed for transport of petroleum.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today appealed to patriotism of Bay State youngsters to refrain from damaging property this wartime Halloween. [Page 2.]

OPA believes it has met shortage in fuel-oil registration blanks by heroic efforts today. Users of cooking-oil only are urged to apply directly to local boards. [Page 2.]

Washington: WMC Easing Farm Labor Shortage

Wage stabilization and draft deferment for dairy, livestock, and poultry farmers are included in a directive issued by the War Manpower Commission in an effort to ease shortages of farm labor.

A three-point program to solve the nation's manpower problem is emerging in a labor subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, announced the chairman, Senator Pepper (D) of Florida.

President Roosevelt approved an order to limit all salaries to $25,000 annually after Jan. 1 with certain allowances for insurance and fixed obligations and directed that his own pay be curtailed accordingly. [Page 1.]

Wendell Willkie's report that the people of Eastern Europe and Asia doubted whether the Atlantic Charter applied to them brought the rejoinder by President Roosevelt that "the Atlantic Charter applies to all humanity, as the Secretary of State and I have said several times before."

Pledges by 27,000,000 motorists of the United States to obey the 35-mile speed limit, to keep their tires in repair, and not to possess more than five tires per car, are to be taken on blanks just placed in distribution. The pledge is required as a condition for obtaining gasoline rations.

Wartime censorship and the cloaking of war losses were criticized by two Democratic Senators and one Republican Senator. Senator Gillette (D) of Iowa, said that "nothing could be more disastrous to national morale" and "to engender suspicion among our people that they are being deceived." Senator Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, said some phases of wartime censorship had proved "very foolish and unwise."

President Roosevelt expressed hope that legislation lowering the draft age to 18 would be enacted as soon as possible. He said delay on the bill was caused by disagreement between House and Senate, and the House was unable to muster a quorum until after the election.

Closer co-ordination of the armed forces of the United States is demanded by influential Congressional members who propose a joint legislative committee to serve as a liaison agency on war problems.

Campaign expenditures exceeding the $50,000 limit for primary elections are "very strongly indicated" against Albert W. Hawkes, New Jersey Republican candidate for the Senate, according to Senator McFarland (D) of Arizona, chairman of an investigating committee.

The Office of War Information announced that James Allen and George Lyon would take over the duties of Paul C. Smith, who resigned as Assistant Director of Domestic Operations and Chief of the News Bureau to become a private in the Marines. Mr. Allen and Mr. Lyon are both now with OWI.

In Europe: Danish Prince Heads Government

King Christian X of Denmark, who was injured last week in a fall from his horse, has transferred the conduct of the government to Crown Prince Frederik, according to dispatches from Copenhagen via the Berlin radio.

Germany has demanded that Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, surrender a large tonnage of both French and foreign merchant shipping at present in French ports. [Page 6.]

The Nazi deadline for recruiting of 150,000 French workers for the Reich has been extended from Nov. 30 to Dec. 31 due to the continued resistance of French workers, it was reported by the British Radio. [Page 8.]

Reichsführer Hitler sent a personal message to Premier Mussolini through Nazi labor leader Robert Ley who headed a German deputation to Rome for the 20th anniversary of the Fascist rise to power.

Prime Minister Churchill, in a message to the Greek people, declared that the day was coming when Greece's armed forces "will be with you in avenging your present sufferings."

King George II of Greece laid a wreath on the Cenotaph in Whitehall, London, in honor of Greek soldiers killed while resisting the Axis invaders.

Theodore P. Wright, director of Aircraft for the United States War Production Board, on an inspection trip of British production methods, was received by King George V.

Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Britain, donned goggles and with an acetylene torch helped to salvage 100 tons of scrap for Russia from the iron railings around the Embassy.

King Boris opened a new session of the Bulgarian Parliament with a speech from the throne declaring that Bulgaria is willing to co-operate with the Axis powers.

Americas: Guatemalan Military Road Approved

In Guatemala City, President Ubico approved an agreement signed by Guatemala and the United States Oct. 14 for building a military road through this country. The United States Government is providing $1,000,000 for the project.

U. S. War Production Fails to Impress

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 28 (AP)—American war production failed to impress a couple of British labor leaders stopping in Cleveland today on a tour of some of the nation's war plants.

"I can't say I was impressed with the speed and production generally," Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineers Union, said in an interview.

"The plants are new, well laid out, finely equipped, but there doesn't seem to be appreciation for urgent need of turning out these munitions of war as rapidly as possible.

"They are not working as fast as they are in England."

Mr. Tanner's companion, Secretary Arthur Bryan Roberts of the National Union of Public Employees, shared these views which the two British unionists said were based on visits to war plants in several cities.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, October 28, 1942

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Daily Features Page	25
Editorials	26
Financial Pages	20, 21, 22
Movie Guide	9
New Hampshire Letter	5
Philadelphia Special Pages	15-19
Radio Timetable	5
Real Estate Page	23
Sports Page	11
Theater and Arts	14
The Home Forum	12
"Be of good comfort" (With Portuguese Translation)	
Today's Woman	10
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	14
Classified	24
Real Estate Directory	23
Restaurant (grouped)	4

Specimen Ballot For Aid to Voters

Massachusetts voters: Official "Specimen Ballot" is published on page 4 today as an aid to effective citizenship at the polls next Tuesday, Nov. 3. Accompanying the sample ballot is an article summarizing the several propositions, as interpreted by the non-partisan Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

Weather Predictions

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 8

Heavy Slash Forecast For Car Insurance

State Commissioner sees saving of $9,000,000 for motorists, with 'A' holders profiting most.

Massachusetts motorists will save more than $9,000,000 in automobile insurance premiums in 1943 as the result of sharp reductions in compulsory automobile insurance rates forecast today by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Insurance Commissioner.

Holders of "A" gasoline ration books will receive a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent in compulsory insurance rates, the Commissioner said. Other reductions will also be available for holders of ration books other than class "A," Mr. Harrington added. The Insurance Commissioner's statement follows:

"It is now possible to say that owners of private passenger automobiles who are limited to a basic gasoline "A" ration book will receive from 40 to 50 per cent reduction in compulsory insurance rates below the rates paid by them in 1941. Substantial reductions will also be available to other automobile owners. . . .

"The insurance law provides that the Insurance Commissioner shall 'fix and establish adequate, just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory premium charges' annually, on or before Sept. 15. However, the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, in the case of Liberty Mutual Insurance Company versus the Acting Commissioner of Insurance . . . said 'the time fixed for establishing rates was directory and not mandatory.' As a result of the Supreme Court's decision, it must be apparent that we are proceeding in full compliance with the law.

"It is obvious that it is more important in the interests of the insuring public to promote an 'adequate, just, reasonable, and nondiscriminatory rate' based upon experience, observation, and statistics than it is that a rate be promulgated at a fixed time.

"To have established rates upon the information and statistics available on Sept. 15 would have resulted in a much higher rate than it is now possible to forecast for the reason that on that date there was available less than one month's experience under the present rationing program. . . ."

Additional statistics, Mr. Harrington said, will be available within the next few days, at which time preparation of the rates for publication will begin.

U. S.-Canada Agree On an Exchange Of Training Facilities

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Canadian Defense Department announced today an agreement between Canada and the United States that will enable Canadian parachute troops to train in winter in the United States and American troops to train in Canada.

The Canadians will receive their training at the U. S. Army's parachute training school at Fort Benning, Ga., while American troops will use the facilities at Camp Shilo, Manitoba, where the winter weather is ideal for cold weather tests and the use of certain articles of equipment.

In the spring of 1943 U. S. troops in Canada will return to the United States and Canadian troops will return to Camp Shilo.

At Fort Benning this winter the Canadians will send both instructors and trainees. Officers and noncommissioned officers who were in the first Canadian group to report to Benning, earlier in the year, will be retained as instructors. Others from the Army overseas will be returned to units now training in the United States.

Nazis Rolled Back Along Black Sea, Americans Halt Japanese in Solomons; Charter for the World, Says President

Byrnes limit of $25,000 a year in salaries makes workers' sacrifices easier.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — By limiting top salaries to a maximum of $25,000 in the order promulgated here by Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes, the Administration makes it easier to win worker co-operation for sacrifices in hours, wages and living conditions which may fall upon other elements of the population in the near future.

Obviously it was for this purpose that Mr. Roosevelt originally recommended the much stronger proposal to limit net incomes from all sources of revenue, salaries included, to $25,000 which was the forerunner of the Byrnes' order.

Compulsory bond-buying and a spendings tax appear to be the next Treasury proposal for raising revenue and draining off excess public purchasing power to combat inflation.

Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Finance Committee says he expects the Treasury to recommend compulsory savings legislation when the new Congress meets in January. He also intimated that if the Treasury seeks additional taxes above the record-breaking levies voted this year, Congress "will have to give consideration to the sales tax."

At the same time Congress virtually recessed till after the now imminent election in respect to three other controversial matters, and Chairman Walter F. George of the Senate Finance Committee served notice that he would not consider another tax bill till next spring at least. The items that Congress has postponed for the moment are the poll tax fight, the bill to lower the draft age from 20 to 18 with or without qualifications, and the controversial proposal to mobilize manpower by mandatory legislation.

What President Roosevelt asked Congress to do was to limit net individual incomes to $25,000, but the Byrnes' order covers only the matter of salaries. Thus a man may still receive $100,000 from tax-exempt bonds or other property in addition to his $25,000 salary after payment of Federal income taxes. The Roosevelt proposal was rejected by the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. Contrary to this procedure, Britain has imposed such drastic taxation that only 80 people in the country now get net incomes over $24,000, including salaries, income from investment and all other sources, although Britain has written no absolute ceiling on returns. The new American $25,000 limit on salaries will put a further value on tax exempt securities, which Congress declined to eliminate, although the Treasury recommended it.

Other features of the Byrnes order:

Bans increases in other salaries, subject to further regulations from the War Labor Board (salaries under $5,000) or the Treasury (salaries over $5,000).

Specially reduces President Roosevelt's $75,000 statutory salary to the $25,000 limit, at the President's own request.

Defines salaries so closely that Mr. Byrnes said it comes near to "getting everybody."

[Summary of Byrnes order: Financial Page.]

White House is also in accord with Willkie on ending imperialism and on India.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 — Wendell Willkie's report to the nation, urging a more decisive and dynamic military and political offensive, is bringing results.

All of the results will not be admitted until they are nearer accomplishment but even on the basis of present information it is evident that:

1. President Roosevelt is not prepared to take exception to any of the main contentions of Mr. Willkie's report and basically adopts as his own views the appeal for a more aggressive prosecution of the war on both the military and political fronts.

2. In reaffirming the Roosevelt-Churchill position that the Atlantic Charter has not a limited, but a world application, to all areas and all peoples, the White House is opening the way for a more specific and concrete pledge to end imperialism everywhere.

Clearer Peace Aims

3. A clearer and fuller definition of peace aims by the United Nations, which will go well beyond the generalities of the Atlantic Charter, has been made a mandatory item on the agenda of allied strategy and the Willkie speech has focused attention on the fact that the United Nations will not win the cohesive support of the great masses of people in China, India and the Near East until they make their intentions better known and better demonstrated.

4. While Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, says, for the record at least, that the United States has done all it can to facilitate Indian independence by watching for opportunities that might develop, further steps are in the making. The American Government does not wish to offer itself as an unwelcome mediator but there is no need to conceal the fact that the United States considers Indian collaboration in the war a United Nations problem and is appealing, or soon will appeal, to Prime Minister Churchill to reopen negotiations on a basis under which Britain, Russia, China and America might all join in bringing about a satisfactory arrangement giving real freedom to India.

Backed Here and in Britain

There is obvious support for Mr. Willkie's position in both Britain and the United States not merely with respect to the need of retrieving the Indian situation but with respect to a bolder and more

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in Southern Russia

Arrow indicates point where German forces are reported to be in retreat before a strong Russian counterattack on the Black Sea. Shaded section marks area under German domination.

Now Mrs. Roosevelt Knows British Need of Many Clothes

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—The visits Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is making in London are fitting bit by bit into place so that the mosaic of London's existence as it was during the Battle of Britain and also as it is today will be complete and vivid to her.

This morning, with Mrs. Winston Churchill and Dowager Marchioness Reading and Mrs. Robert W. Bingham, head of Bundles for Britain, she went to the London regional clothing depot of the Women's Voluntary Services in Eton Square. London has 11 other head depots like this one from which the 160 subdepots are supplied with clothing for bombed-out people, evacuees, and refugees from other countries, who often arrive here with only the clothes they are wearing.

Any surplus stocks of clothes not needed here by the end of the war will be used later to help postwar Europe.

Mrs. Roosevelt saw all the carefully sorted supplies including masses of clothes sent over from the United States. Some British people who recently returned from tropical battle areas with only their cotton clothes have been equipped, she was told, from this much-appreciated stock of supplies.

The system of recording supplies interested Mrs. Roosevelt particularly. She had a good look at it and saw just how a monthly return is made out to headquarters on special stock sheets so that the head depot knows, at any given time, exactly how many women's coats, for instance, are in each sec-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

British Censor Cuts 'Eleanor's Column'

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 28

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, columnist, already has run afoul—mildly—of British censorship by mentioning a place which had been banned from the news since the war began.

The Censorship Office followed the same rule which applies to other correspondents and tried to reach her through the United States Embassy to inform her that a deletion would have to be made.

But Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, tourist, was traveling too fast to be reached quickly. Her column, with the deletion, was sent along to the United States as she had instructed should be done if she were unavailable.

Captive Europe Marks Anniversary

Associated Press Radiophoto

Brave Greece Still Fights

Members of a Greek unit fighting with United Nations forces in Egypt march through desert sands behind their flag, torn by Italian bullets in the Albanian campaign. Greek infantry and motorized units are still in the field.

Italy, Greece, and Czechs, remembering past, put faith in future.

This is a significant day in captive Europe.

Today is the twenty-fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic.

The Czechoslovak people are observing it in chains. But in refusing to co-operate with their German conquerors, in sabotage, in innumerable acts of opposition, they give overwhelming proof that their republic lives on.

Today is the second anniversary of Italy's attack on the brave Greeks.

The Greeks are observing the day by remembering the courage and determination with which they marched forth to meet the Italians. And by knowing that neither two years of captivity—nor a thousand—can weaken that courage and determination that is the heritage of a millenium of democracy and civilization.

Today is the twentieth anniversary of the accession of Fascism to power in Italy.

From behind the veil of German propaganda comes strong evidence that the Italians, weary of war and weary of their German masters, also have grown weary of the totalitarianism which they introduced to modern Europe.

Today is a day with different meanings for different people. Yet it has one thing in common for all. As nations look fondly backward to a happier day they gain the vision with which to look forward to a happier day.

Stories on conditions inside Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Italy on page 7.

Tobin Warns Public of Duty To Avert Ceiling Violation

Designed to make every individual in New England a committee of one to enforce price ceilings, and thereby stave off postwar inflation, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's newly formed Committee to Combat Inflation met for the first time at luncheon this noon at the Hotel Statler to outline a drive against inflation as it affects Boston and other parts of New England.

Mayor Tobin announced that Price Administrator Leon Henderson would address a citizens rally at Symphony Hall on November 19, at which time the entire objectives of the new Committee would be brought to a climax.

He also recalled the collapse in real estate values following the first World War, and expressed the frequently repeated opinion that at least half the banks in the State should have been closed.

The Mayor also emphasized that we should put our economic house in order so that the soldiers now abroad would not return after the war to find opportunities for employment closed to them.

Mayor Tobin issued the following statement:

"We wish to inform the public of their rights and duties in connection with ceiling prices. It is very important to stop the upward spiral of inflation and to peg the cost of living where it is today.

"To accomplish this, we must enroll citizen co-operation which would have better results than 25,000 police officers patrolling Boston stores.

If we can succeed in this drive, we will live through wartime economy and escape the terrible results of inflation. We want the American soldier to come back to an economy which will pick up approximately where we left off before we became involved in this great all-out war. We want to make it possible for them to make a decent living again when they come back.

The 50 or more prominent business men who attended the lunch-

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Enemy thrust halted on Guadalcanal; two Japanese warships sunk, others hit.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

While American forces on Guadalcanal drove back the Japanese who had broken through their lines momentarily, and American naval bombers sank two Japanese destroyers and hit an aircraft carrier and a cruiser, the Allied situation improved in Russia.

In the mountains along the Black Sea, 400 miles southwest of Stalingrad, alert Russians caught German mountain troops attempting to take them in the rear and turned the tables on them. The Germans were being rolled back on the shores of the Black Sea just above Tuapse, one of the last remaining harborages open to the Russian Black Sea Fleet.

Should the German retreat continue, the Russians might be in a position not only to retake the port of Novorossisk, 80 miles above Tuapse, but also to endanger German forces that have pressed far into the Caucasus at Mozdok.

Stalingrad, on the 65th day of its struggle, saw the Germans gain a couple of streets, but otherwise the Russians held their positions, while the rain-sodden condition of the Volga-Don steppes behind them gave the Germans little hope of further substantial advance this fall.

Washington communiqués throw little light on the main events of the great contest in the Solomons. The Japanese attack on Henderson Field on Guadalcanal came not on the coast but from the south, where the Japanese force, landing west of the field, apparently detoured to take the Americans in the rear. Although the main American defense naturally would be on the coast, they appear to be holding their own.

Bombers ranging from the Henderson Field were able to sink two destroyers that had sunk two small American vessels, while Catalina flying boats, in a 400-mile flight east of the Guadalcanal, torpedoed an aircraft carrier and bombed a cruiser. Of the main naval battle, in which battleships are announced to be partaking, however, there is no new information.

General MacArthur continues his steady co-operation by bombing Japanese bases at Lae, on New Guinea, at Timor, and other bases that otherwise might send reinforcements to the Solomons.

Meanwhile, the British Eighth Army, in its task of widening gaps made in the Nazi desert forces in Egypt, was bringing an increasing weight of tanks into the battle. Although the Germans claim to have destroyed more than 300 British tanks, the British say their tank losses were light. The main weight of Marshal Rommel's tanks have not yet come into play.

In the air, British airmen were announced for the first time to be stationed on the north Russian coast to spot submarines and otherwise assist convoys heading for Russia.

In India, the Japanese have brought off a couple of heavy raids against Assam's main airport, used for ferrying freight to China. Ten grounded planes were destroyed, but no vital damage appears to have been done to the ferrying system.

Guadalcanal:

Japanese Land-Sea Thrusts Beaten Back

American troops on Guadalcanal have beaten back an enemy thrust which penetrated their lines, while their fighting comrades in the sea-air struggle have inflicted heavy damage on enemy warships, a Navy communiqué disclosed.

"During the night of Oct. 25-26," said the communiqué, "enemy

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Speedy Shipbuilder Kaiser to Return to Boston for Industrial Meeting

Associated Industries to Hear Holder of Shipbuilding Record

Henry J. Kaiser, the fastest ship builder in history, comes back to Boston tomorrow to the source of his start in business.

It was in Boston that Mr. Kaiser married, and it was a big Boston construction concern, the Warren Bros. Company, that gave him the first impetus in his astonishing career of construction.

Warren Bros. first recognized his ability.

Tomorrow night he will address the most brilliant group ever assembled by Massachusetts industry, and via short wave radio, talk to an audience in Europe and South America.

The story of Mr. Kaiser's beginnings as related today among Boston men who knew him at the start is this:

He went to work as a boy for a photographer in Central New York, his native State. He developed quite a photographic business, taking pictures of people at fashionable resorts. He went to Palm Beach in the winter and to Saranac Lake, N. Y. in the summer.

At Saranac Lake, he fell in love with a young woman whom he met while doing his photographing. He asked her uncle for his consent to the marriage. The uncle inquired about his finances. When he learned the young man's income, he set a figure, and told him when he was making that amount to come back and ask again.

Mr. Kaiser jumped a train to British Columbia, got a job with a hardware dealer, and then found opportunity to go with a paving concern. He worked into Oregon, and at Portland contacted the Warren Construction Company, a branch of Warren Bros. Company, the big Boston contractor. It offered him a position.

He did so well for Warren Bros. that it set up a special subsidiary for him, gave him a 50 per cent interest, and named the subsidiary the Kaiser Paving Company.

Warren Bros. gave him the San Francisco Bay area to operate in. He developed road building there, and the subsidiary expanded also into a big commercial sand and gravel company.

In 1927, when Warren Bros. signed a contract with the Cuban Government for $73,000,000 of construction, Mr. Kaiser took, $25,000,000 of the contract. He did a grand job with his end.

Relations between him and the Boston company today continue of the best.

Early in this phenomenal development, he came back east to report to the uncle of the woman he wanted to marry. The wedding followed in Boston.

His wife joined him in the many hardships which accompanied construction work in unbroken country, camping out with him and sharing his privations.

Mr. Kaiser and Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, speak tomorrow night at the Wartime Conference of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The banquet reservations total 2,200.

Mr. Grew will describe the "Mobilization of the Japanese people into an engine of war." Mr. Kaiser does not plan to go into his shipbuilding or airplane programs, but has set for himself the keynote of "The Offensive for American Business and Industry." Quentin Reynolds, the war correspondent, will also speak. Tomorrow noon the War Department will honor Massachusetts manufacturers with its first rededication of pennants awarded for excellence of production. Army and Navy "E" pennants have been given 55 Massachusetts companies.

Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, Chief of the Incentive Division of the Navy, will come from Washington. Governor Saltonstall will acknowledge the honors in behalf of the Commonwealth.

The conference, which marks the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Associated Industries, will be opened by Ira Mosher, its President, manager of the Massachusetts plant of the American Optical Company.

By a Staff Photographer

Servicemen's Sidewalk Art Exhibit Is Attracting Many Visitors

Fifty paintings done by soldiers and sailors during their free time, and selected as best among nearly 300 entries, comprise a Servicemen's Art Exhibition staged this week on the sidewalk in front of the New England Mutual Insurance Building on Boylston Street, and sponsored by the Grace Horne Galleries and the United Service Organizations. Picture on the left shows some of the paintings. Right: Private R. O'Daniel and Lieut. S. Dobo, Jr., of the U. S. Coast Guard, comment on one of the paintings. The majority are either watercolor landscapes or oil portraits, and many are for sale.

Wage Issues Slow Up Work At So. Portland

Unsettled labor conditions at South Portland, Maine, where 20,000 shipbuilding workers are now employed, have somewhat slowed up the production of ships.

Recently the United States Marine Commission said that the production record at one of the yards there—that of the South Portland Shipbuilding Company—was the poorest of any yard building cargo vessels for the Commission.

The labor situation is a curious one. There are two yards in South Portland and a third in Bath, Maine, all under the same top management. Each has a different type of labor organization.

Rivalry between the competing labor organizations at the two South Portland yards has made friction and had its effects on worker morale.

Employees of the South Portland Corporation have also been waiting since July for a raise to be approved by the Maritime Commission. The company and the unions agreed to the advance in pay. It had then to be approved in Washington. That looks easy.

But there's a catch. If Washington approves the raise in this one yard, it gets mixed up in the competition between rival labor unions and opens the door to demand for raises in many other Atlantic yards.

As the months have gone by while Washington has put off action, the amount of the unpaid increases that thousands of workers have been expecting has accumulated into several million dollars. A brief spontaneous strike occurred a short time ago in protest at the delay.

Word of settlement of the wage question by Washington was expected in South Portland today.

The hostility between the opposing labor unions in South Portland may be dissolved by the coming merger of the two yards into one operating organization. A single union may be chosen through an employee election held by the National Labor Relations Board.

Naval Cadets, 120 Strong, Off For Chapel Hill Flight School

War Activities in New England

Lexington and Wasp Avengers—One hundred and twenty Naval Cadets, one of largest groups to leave Boston, entrained at South Station this noon for Chapel Hill, N. C., where they will attend the Navy's pre-flight school.

The 120 young men originally comprised what was known as the Lexington Squadron. But, since the announcement of the sinking of the Carrier Wasp, the group has been divided, 60 remaining in the original classification, and 60 to be known as the Wasp Avengers.

The Lexington Squadron was headed by Richard A. and Roland A. Marshall, twins, of Patriot's Drive, Lexington. The Wasp Avengers were led by Adolf J. (Butch) Kissell, Jr., of Nashua, N. H., onetime fullback for the Chicago Bears, and Edward G. McGonigle, of Boston, Harvard football player.

"Bundling" Co-operation Asked—Soldiers at Camp Edwards seek co-operation in "bundling"—but it's not the Colonial type. They're getting ready to wrap Christmas packages to send the folks back home — and they're short of wrapping paper. Donations of gift-wrapping paper in plain colors, ribbons, heavy wrapping paper, and twine will be gratefully received, according to Miss Katherine Kendall, Senior Camp Hostess at the Camp Edwards Service Club, where donations may be sent.

Miss Kendall also pointed to growing need for all kinds of games, victrola records, popular sheet music, writing paper, inexpensive dip-pens, and pencils.

10th Submarine from Portsmouth—The U. S. S. Balao, 10th submarine to be completed at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard this year, was launched yesterday.

Mrs. Theodore C. Aylward, wife of Lieutenant Commander Aylward, an instructor at the submarine school in New London, Conn., sponsored the vessel. She was assisted by Miss Paula White, also of New London.

New Methods For Fighting The Fire Bomb

Axis chemists have produced four new types of incendiary bombs in which explosive charges of TNT scatter particles of fire in all directions and menace civilian fire-fighters, it was disclosed today. The new methods of bomb fighting were simultaneously announced.

James M. Landis, National Director of Civilian Defense, said the Germans are now using a five-pound incendiary with three pounds of TNT in the nose which explodes on a time-bomb principle.

Adding to the menace, the "nose" may roll away from the bomb and "hide" until exploding, so that householders must be constantly on the alert during and shortly after a raid if incendiaries fall in their homes.

Here are the instructions for self-protection from the new weapons, issued locally in a joint statement by Joseph M. Loughlin, New England Regional Director of Civilian Defense, and J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

1. TNT-nose incendiary bombs.

The menace: From one to seven minutes after falling, these five-pound fire bombs may explode, sending white-hot particles through any barrier short of a 4½-inch brick wall.

The remedy: Fight the bomb while lying flat on the stomach. Secure the best possible metal shield. Use a direct stream of water, never sand or chemical extinguishing agents. Put water not only on the bomb but also on surrounding objects. Warn those not fighting the bomb that plaster walls, wooden doors, tables or chairs do not offer full protection. Get the fire out as quickly as possible and then notify the warden an unexploded bomb is in your house. Stay away from the innocent-appearing "nose."

If the charge goes off while still fighting the bomb, turn full attention to the fires started about the room, and then return to the bomb itself. It is now safe to approach within a few feet of the bomb.

2. The Japanese 110-pound incendiary.

The menace: Upon impact, this bomb not only ignites thermit but scatters widely a considerable number of rectangular-shaped, rubber-impregnated incendiary pellets which start small fires.

The remedy: Attack the small fires with a water stream and try to get them all out before any develop into a large fire. The danger from explosion is gone once the pellets are scattered.

3. The phosphorous-oil bomb.

The menace: Similar in appearance to the 110-pound high explosive bomb (30 inches long and 8 inches in diameter), these incendiaries have a fuse which splits the casing and scatters sticky, liquid contents. Because of phosphorous in the contents, they ignite spontaneously and, once extinguished, may burst into fire again if the phosphorous is allowed to dry.

The remedy: After once getting the fires out, keep wet the substances affected until authorities can examine them for the presence of phosphorous.

Caution: Do not touch the bomb fragments, substances impregnated with oil or even any ground over which the oil has been sprayed. The oil, if allowed to get on one's person, may burst into flame when the phosphorous dries.

4. The combination incendiary and high explosive bomb.

Added Clarification of Control Of Rents by Federal Rules

This is third in a series of articles answering questions with regard to Federal control of rents.

Adjustments in Maximum Rents—To provide some flexibility in rent control, the Federal regulations set up machinery for adjusting maximum rents where conditions have changed since the maximum-rent date. The grounds on which the area rent director may raise or lower the maximum is limited. Chiefly they cover substantail alterations in the housing accommodations, substantial alrations in the services or furnishings, and leases based on personal or special relationships between the landloard and tenant.

Q. What sort of alterations to a house or an apartment or a tenement will justify a change in the maximum rent? A. The regulations will permit an increase in maximum rent only if the alternations, "bring about a substantial change in the housing accommodations by a major capital improvement as distinguished from ordinary repair and maintenance."

Q. On the maximum-rent date the landlord charged $35 for a four-room cottage. Shortly afterward he built a bedroom, and bath in the unfinished attic. It he entitled to raise the rent? A. Yes, the administrator may approve a higher rent because the alterations do create a substantial change by "a major capital improvement as distinguished from ordinary repair and maintenance."

O. A landlord painted the kitchen and papered the living room. Then he raised the rent $2 a month. Is the increase allowable? A. No, because painting and papering constitute ordinary repair and maintenance and are items generally provided by the landlord unless the rental agreement specifies otherwise.

Q. Then if the landlord spent the equivalent of five or six months' rent putting a new roof on the house, he can not raise the rent to offset that expense? A. Not for that reason alone. The landlord must stand the cost of maintenance of the property.

Q. Suppose that the landlord is unwilling or unable to make normal repairs and keep the property up and as a result it has deteriorated substantially since the maximum-rent date, A. In that case, if the deterioration is more than ordinary wear and tear, the rent administrator may reduce the maximum rent.

Q. What happens to the maximum rent when the landlord removes some or all of the furnished apartment other than at the tenant's request? A. If the maximum rent was for a furnished apartment, then the rent must be reduced.

Q. How is the maximum rent determined where there have been substantial alterations in the property since the maximum rent date? A. If the accommodations were substantially changed by a major capital improvement between the maximum rent date and the date on which Federal rent regulations became effective, the maximum rent is the first rent charged for the remodeled quarters. However, the landlord must report this rent to the rent director who may order a decrease.

Q. What is the procedure if the alterations were completed after the date on which Federal rent regulations became effective? A. In that case the owner must petition the rent director at least 15 days before renting the property, to fix the maximum rent.

Q. Since March 1, 1942, a large, single-family house has been made into apartments for four families. How is the maximum rent for each apartment set? A. If the remodeling was completed between March 1, 1942, and the date on which Federal rent regulations became effective the maximum rent is the first rent charged for the new quarters. The owner, however, must file a report with the rent director, who has authority to lower the figure. If completed after the date on which Federal rent regulations became effective, the maximum rent must be set in advance by the rent director.

Last of 30 Ships Built for Britain Marked by Feast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 28—Completion of the last of 30 ships for Great Britain at the Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Corporation of South Portland was commemorated here last night.

A farewell dinner at the Elks Club was given British officials who have been at the yard for the past year while the vessels were being built. All were presented with brief cases by the Outfitting Department of the shipyard.

The vessels, which are 10,100 ton cargo ships costing around $1,300,000 each, were finished away ahead of contract schedule. The last was recently launched, and all will be delivered by Nov. 15, the company reported today.

The British party honored included J. S. Ormiston, senior officer of Lloyd's Registry, Archie Hunter, H. R. Gibbs, and R. Roger, all of Lloyds; Capt. C. R. Pokinghorn and M. R. Thompson, both of the British Ministry of War Transport, and E. G. Perkins of the British Board of Trade.

Borrowed Fuel Oil Forms Pour In to Meet 'Shortage'

Heroic efforts are being made today by the state office of Price Administration to wipe out the shortage that developed yesterday in application forms for fuel oil rations. Director Henry Parkman, Jr., today asked dealers in fuel oil and kerosene in the Boston metropolitan district to turn in immediately to the local rationing board any surplus forms they may have on hand.

"I appeal to dealers to help us meet the shortage in forms appearing on the first day of registration," said Director Parkman. "Dealers in Greater Boston have been supplied with 65 per cent of the forms estimated necessary for consumers in this area," he declared. "It is now apparent that this proportion is too high and that a larger percentage of users than we thought purchase from peddlers and small local companies.

"It is imperative if we are to serve the small user of kerosene that forms be placed in his hands through local rationing boards and the schools at the earliest possible moment.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, commenting on a report from the Association of American Railroads, said last night that "a great improvement" has suddenly been shown in the movement of fuel oil tank cars into New England. The report showed that the number of tank cars entering this area had taken a tremendous spurt. During the week ended Oct. 24, 8,043 cars had arrived the previous week showed 5,871.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in half an hour.

If year's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals.	124
2,500 gals.	103⅓
2,000 gals.	82⅔
1,500 gals.	62

Tobin Warns Public of Duty

Continued from Page 1

eon meeting heard plans for local theaters to carry movie trailers showing people how much they had paid for food and other commodities before the war, and making comparisons with what they are now paying, as well as what they might have to pay should inflation follow the war.

Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the Office of Price Administration, outlined plans now under way for wiping out the black markets without affecting price ceilings.

Boston's Superintendent of Schools, Arthur L. Gould, stated that plans were being made to include mathematical problems in the Boston schools in terms of ceiling prices so that the children would become better informed as to just what is meant by the term. He added that instruction booklets also will be given the students to take home with them, so that Henry J. Nichols, President of the their families will have full knowledge of the program.

The Mayor's Anti-inflation Committe is made up of the following: Boston Chamber of Commerce: Melville Liming, Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Dudley Harmon, President of the New England Council; Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts C. I. O.; Nicholas J. Morrissey, President of the Massachusetts A. F. of L.; Henry Parkman, Jr., State Director of the Office of Price Administration; Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director OPA; Ernest Hoftyzer, President of the Boston Advertising Club; Arthur Gould, Superintendent of Schools in Boston, and numerous other representatives of educational institutions, manufacturers, the theatrical and movie business, and local radio stations.

Five More Arrests Made in the Drive On Lottery Ring

Federal Agents announced today the arrest of five additional men wanted in connection with the smashing early last month of a $2,500,000 lottery ring which has been operating out of Salem and Peabody, Mass., for 26 years.

John T. Madigan, Special Agent in charge of the Boston Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, made public the rounding up of the five men, and said that a sixth man, Harry A. Lamaro, was surrendered by his attorney, and another man, William R. Naples, of New Britain, Conn., is now serving a sentence of from one to three years in the Connecticut States Prison for violation of the State Lottery Law. He will be detained for trial on the new indictment, Mr. Madigan said.

The five men arrested are: Eugene Boutin, of Lebanon, N. H., arrested there on Oct. 26; George E. Gendon, of Saco, Maine, arrested in New York on Oct. 27; Joseph LaMarche, of Littleton, N. H., who was picked up on the 26th; and Thomas Smith, of Dover, N. H., also arrested on the 26th.

Greek Gratitude: $21,000 in Bonds

Twenty-one thousand dollars in United States war savings stamps and bonds. This was the proceeds of one small tea in Cambridge. It represents Greek gratitude to Uncle Sam for his aid to Nazi-occupied Greece.

Yesterday Greek residents of Cambridge had charge of the fourth of a series of six teas sponsored by the Cambridge Women's War Savings Committee. The admission is 50 cents' worth (or more) of war savings stamps, purchased at the door. One Greek woman brought $5,000 in cash!

Most of those present yesterday were not the rich Greeks; they were the working people, many of them not even naturalized citizens. As one of them said, in broken English, with tears in her eyes, "We want so much to help America. We appreciate what America is doing for Greece."

Army Takes Over Two C. of C. Floors

Two floors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building at 80 Federal Street were taken over today for the use of the U. S. Army by order of Federal Judge Charles E. Wyzanski under the Second War Powers Act.

A petition for taking over the 11th and 15th floors was filed in the U. S. District Court today by Philip P. A. O'Connell, an Assistant U. S. Attorney, at the request of the War Department. The order calls for immediate possession.

The offices of the Chamber, located on the 14th floor, are not affected.

The Chamber has scheduled a Members' meeting in the main dining room Nov. 16 with the guest speaker, Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Employment Tax Returns Must Be in by Oct. 31

All Federal employment tax returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30 must be filed with the Collector of Internal Revenue by next Saturday, it is announced by Thomas B. Hassett, Collector.

The deadline is 12:30 p. m., Oct. 31, or postmarked, if sent by mail, before midnight on that date, to be accepted as timely filed.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight with temperature falling below freezing in exposed places.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Little change in temperature tonight.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Slightly cooler tonight. Temperature falling below freezing in exposed places.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:48 p. m.; height 9.4 feet. Thursday, 3:10 p. m.; height 9.4 feet. Lights all vessels Wednesday by 6:14 p. m.

Restrained Halloween Asked

Appealing to the patriotism of Bay State youngsters, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today urged them to refrain from destruction of property this wartime Halloween on Saturday.

"As a grownup who still can appreciate the amusement which youngsters get from celebrating Halloween," the Governor said, "I cannot advocate abolishing Halloween, but feel that this time of war calls for an orderly celebration.

"This year, I appeal with special emphasis on their patriotism to the young observers not to destroy property by pranks. Wartime shortage of labor and materials caused by the demands to keep supplies going constantly to our soldiers and sailors makes it difficult and costly to repair damage.

"Massachusetts boys and girls have done great work in salvage campaigns and other war activities. A special effort to accomplish some war project would be the best possible celebration of Halloween this year."

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

A talk on "Jade and Amber" will be given by Miss Alice Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

A musical program will be given at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum by Frances Bradshaw, violinist, and David Bacon, pianist, at 2:45 p. m. Open to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Galvin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, at 8 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to All countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

State Guard Units To Get $100 Each

The Executive Council today voted to give $100 for the Company Fund of each of the 125 security units of the Massachusetts State Guards. These units were organized for emergency duty within the locality within which the company is located.

The $12,500 which will be distributed to the security units will be taken from the $7,000,000 war emergency fund, said John H. Sherburne, Adjutant General.

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CAPITOL 4510
AMERICA MUST RULE THE AIR ... THEN WAR ROARS BUT WAR PLANES
TWA
TRANSCONTINENTAL

McNutt Group Finds Way To Keep Men on the Farm

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The War Manpower Commission's action to freeze workers on hard-hit dairy, livestock and poultry farms shows how "indirect sanctions" can be used to ease serious manpower shortages until a national service act is passed.

In the absence of overall power to compel men to stay in or move to essential war jobs, the War Manpower Commission, under Paul V. McNutt, has mobolized half a dozen Government agencies to induce men raising cows, livestock and poultry to stay on the farm where they are neded for "full prosecution of he war."

Here is the way this combination of indirect sanctions will work:

The Selective Service system will ask its local boards to reclassify into Group 3 all dairy, livestock and poultry farm workers who are deferred on grounds of dependency. The boards will be instructed to grant occupational deferment to dairy, livestock and poultry farmers and to farm hands without grounds for dependency but who are "necessary men" for whom replacements are not available. Workers thus deferred would be subject to immediate induction into the armed forces if they cease to do the necessary work for which they were deferred.

Army and Navy Co-operate

The Army and Navy have agreed to refrain from recruiting essential dairy, livestock or poultry workers or accepting them for voluntary enlistment or from setting up programs to encourage their enlistment in areas where critical shortages of such workers exist.

The Manpower Commission will urge nonagricultural employers to stop active recruiting of essential farm workers.

The Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Defense Plants Corporation and Procurement Division of the Treasury will instruct contractors and subcontractors not to employ skilled dairy, livestock and poultry workers without approval of the U. S. Employment Service which will issue "certificates of separation."

The Department of Agriculture will co-operate with the U. S. Employment Service in locating skilled operators and laborers for dairy and livestock farms in areas of rural labor surplus, will provide transportation and if necessary, assist farmers in locating more productive farms.

The War Production Board will co-operate with the Department in controlling the sale of dairy cattle for slaughter purposes.

To Stabilize Wages

The Agriculture Department has also been instructed to "act toward stabilizing wages" of farm workers.

The War Manpower Commission issued its directives after receiving word that dairy farmers in Upper New York State and other dairying districts are selling their herds—often for slaughter—because of the lack of farm help. Dairy groups are warning that a serious milk shortage will develop unless drastic action is taken to aid farmers in getting help to tend their herds.

A "necessary man" in the commission's directives is defined as one engaged full time in essential work, who cannot be replaced because of a labor shortage, or whose removal "woud cause a serious loss of effectiveness" in the essential activity.

An "essential farm" was defined as one which has at least 12 dairy cows, milking or dry, with a minimum annual production of 45,000 pounds of milk, or the equivalent in livestock or poultry, or a combination of animal units which meets this standard.

Action to relieve the critical labor shortage on dairy, livestock and poultry farms may set a pattern for meeting other tight manpower situations, Mr. McNutt indicated, "should production of any other essential farm products reach an equally critical situation, the Commission will consider appropriate action," he promised.

One Compulsory Aspect

Only compulsory aspect of the War Manpower Commission's directives involves the drafting of those who leave the farm without government permission to take better-paying jobs in the city. Contracts of companies which disobey instructions not to hire laborers in farm areas without "certificates of separation" could be canceled.

A national service act would make jail sentences a penalty for non-compliance, but Mr. McNutt has indicated these would be used only as a last resort.

Vigorous opposition to a national service act, involving compulsory job freezing was expressed yesterday by William Green, American Federation of Labor President, who proposed instead a complete survey of all available man and woman power and the appointment of an "occupational deferment commission" for the purpose of directing the use of skilled manpower of the nation.

A complete manpower draft is being opposed generally by labor organizations in Washington because it would lessen their prestige by taking away their hiring and closed shop privileges.

New Manpower Plan

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 28 (AP)—Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida, Chairman of a Labor Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, said his group virtually had agreed to recommend a three-point program to solve the nation's manpower problem.

Already approved by three members of the five-man group, he said in an interview is a report favoring:

(1) Authorization by Congress of the taking of a quick sample census to bring the 1940 census up to date to provide information upon which a manpower allocation policy can be based.

(2) Adoption of a policy of freezing physicians and surgeons "where they are now" to avoid denuding the civilian population of necessary professional services.

(3) Creation of a national deferment board to govern the deferment from military service of those whose services are vitally needed in civilian industry.

Standley Says Russia to Hold Stalingrad, Grozny, and Baku

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Stalingrad will not fall, the Grozny oil fields of the Caucusus will remain in Russian hands, and the Germans will not get to the Baku oil region this winter, United States Ambassador William H. Standley told newspapermen here last night.

Admiral Standley returned recently from Moscow to confer with President Roosevelt.

The Admiral was asked how he estimated the Russian military situation in the light of the most recent developments. Without hesitation, he replied that in his opinion the Germans would not be able to drive the Russians out of Stalingrad, that they would not be able to take the Grozny oil fields, and certainly would not get to Baku this winter.

German troops have occupied the Maikop oil fields and made some progress toward the Grozny fields, farther to the east. Baku, the heart of Russia's oil industry, lies still farther to the east, on the shores of the Caspian.

In general, he reiterated with emphasis his previously expressed conviction that Russia would fight to the bitter end, would not fold up, and that every man there is putting everything he has into the fight.

U. S. Aid Lauded

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—An authoritative source whose name cannot be used said that Premier Joseph Stalin and other Soviet leaders feel satisfied that United States military operations in the Pacific have forced Japan to potspone attacking Siberia.

At the same time, they are making every effort to maintain Russia's relations with Japan on the present basis.

The informant, who based his statements on information obtained at first hand in Russia, added that Soviet officials do little talking about Japan.

They are ready to fight if they have to, he said, but do not want to create a new front in the Far East and are making every effort to avoid it.

In connection with Soviet insistence on a second front in Europe, he emphasized that no matter how successful the present Allied offensive in Egypt turns out to be it will not be regarded in Russia as a fulfillment of the so-called second-front pledge.

When Russians think of the second front, he explained, they think in terms of the continent of Europe.

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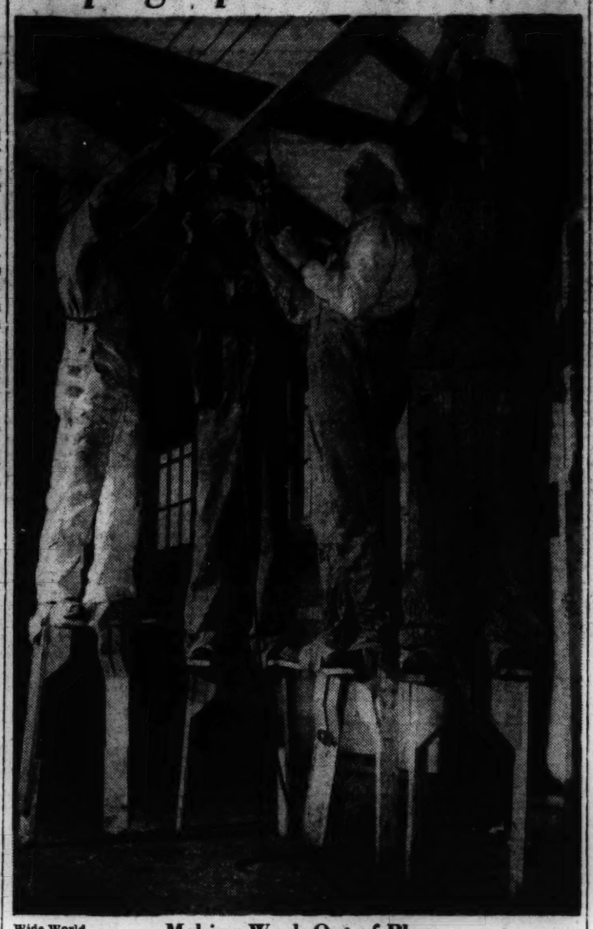

Wide World

Making Work Out of Play

That just about expresses it. Boys walk stilts for fun. These electricians are using them in their work to save time spent in going up and down ladders. These men are employees of an electric construction company installing wiring in a mess hall at Fort Lewis, Washington. They say it is all right, but that at the end of the day after being so many hours up in the air, they "feel funny" when they come down to earth.

Japanese Relocation Poses Question of Postwar Status

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALIFORNIA, Oct. 28—With announcement by the United States Army that relocation of 110,559 persons of Japanese ancestry from coastal areas had been completed in 10 inland centers, several citizens' organizations are already raising dull rumblings over what is to be done with the so-called "nonassimilables" after the war.

The Army summary of its unprecedented task over a period of eight months reported that "the transference to relocation centers has been effected without incident, on time, and with a proper regard for the comfort of the persons moved."

Housing, food, and medical attention are provided without cost. In addition, the Japanese who work receive $19 a month for professional people, $16 a month for skilled men and women, and $12 a month for the unskilled.

Two Issues

Looking beyond the war, two issues are uppermost:

1. Whether the Japanese and Japanese-Americans shall be permitted to return to the coastal States which have been their homes.

2. Whether they are entitled to retain their American citizenship.

Californians and West Coast residents generally doubtless will be ready, under the quick-acting tolerations of peace, to let the question answer itself; that is, to let the Japanese move back into the same areas and occupations they held formerly. There is, however, an opposition faction, vocal only occasionally now, which is preparing to protest.

Most recently this opposition was voiced by the Past President's Association of the Native Sons of the Golden West, meeting in Sacramento. A resolution adopted called for the raising of funds to prosecute and carry to the United States Supreme court a suit challenging the validity of Japanese citizenship. The action paralleled that of the Grand Parlor of the Order last May.

Organized by Army

Other groups and individuals opposed to Japanese migration, Japanese landownership, and Japanese citizenship have been heard from at times—since the war began and before.

The opposition groups are not deterred by the fact that a large majority of the racially Japanese involved in the exodus are actually citizens of the United States, by birth, and that the Constitution of the United States says, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. . . ."

Late last March the evacuation of Japanese from Military Area No. 1, the coastal half of Washington, Oregon, and California, and the southern portion of Arizona was planned and organized by the Wartime Civilian Control Administration of the Army, under direction of Col. Karl Bendetsen. By June 5 all were housed in temporary assembly centers well insulated from the strategic coastal zones in which the Japanese were considered a hazard. In just about four weeks, shelter and feeding arrangements were made by Army engineers for more than 100,000 persons.

Race tracks and fair grounds were used, with their grandstands, because they were immediately available and provided full facilities for community services at minimum expense.

Now, seven months later, most of the actual 110,599 have been moved again, from the original assembly centers to relocation centers farther inland, where they are being permitted, even urged and aided, to take up work which is familiar to them, either in the barracks cities that are their own domiciles or in the agricultural areas in which most of the centers are situated. They are being transferred from Army control to the War Relocation Authority.

Three of the relocation centers—those at Parker, Ariz.; Manzanar, Calif., and Tule Lake, Calif.—were filled with Japanese who went there on the first move, without passing through an assembly center. The other seven relocation centers are in Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and Arkansas.

Care Exercised

"At all stages of the program," says Colonel Bendetsen, "greatest care was exercised by the Army to preserve the property of the evacuees, to guard their health, and to keep families and, when possible, communities together."

Many of the evacuees have been hired within the centers, at low rates of pay, to help with the many tasks attendant upon feeding and caring for so many people. Right now many others from within the centers are employed outside in agriculture and industry, earning the going wage for the work performed.

The States to which the Army moved the 110,599 voiced protest at first, chiefly through their Governors. Gov. Ralph Carr of Colorado was the exception. For his State he welcomed the evacuees.

The action of the native sons in California is an expression of a similar protest but in a reverse direction. The cruelty and ferocity of Japanese armies fighting United States troops in the Pacific brings up all the old suspicions and animosities which have been directed against Japanese in the Far West since their migrations began many years ago.

Feeling May Grow

As the war intensifies and lengthens, this feeling against Japanese doubtless will heighten—that being one of war's common phenomena.

When peace comes, the United States Army, which moved West Coast Japanese from state to state, can unquestionably reverse the process if given the order to act.

Only an amendment to the Constitution of the United States could take away their citizenship, and that would be an even more revolutionary action than their mass move by the Army away from their homes. In spite of the sporadic outbursts against the resident and citizen Japanese and the undercurrent that runs through many casual conversations, there is no great weight of public opinion apparent, such weight as would be required to support a movement to amend the National Constitution.

There is enough opposition to the Japanese citizens and residents, however, to make it worthy of a news report at this time, in connection with the Army's report that all have been moved to places of safety, where they will remain for the duration of the war.

Californians Are Urged To Observe Meatless Day

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28 (AP)—Gov. Culbert L. Olson called upon Californians to observe voluntarily Meatless Tuesdays for the duration of the war beginning next Tuesday.

It will be all right, his proclamation said, to eat such less demanded meats as liver, heart, kidneys, sweetbreads, tongue and cuts from the head and feet of animals on Tuesdays, but not other kinds.

Senators Hit 'Veiling Losses In Censorship

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Three senators, two Democrats and a Republican, charged yesterday that American war losses were being cloaked in too much censorship and declared the American people were entitled to know the good and the bad except when the facts would aid the enemy.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, a member of the Naval Committee, told reporters he did not believe "military necessities could dictate the extensive delay in making public news or reverses that our armed forces have suffered."

"Nothing could be more disastrous to national morale," he added, "than to engender suspicion among our people that they are being deceived as to the facts. Even though there is no justification for such a conclusion, the fact that circumstances permit the drawing of such conclusions cannot help but have an unfortunate effect on the public thinking."

Senator George D. Aiken (R) of Vermont said "it doesn't do the morale any good for a German, or a Japanese, report to come out and then be confirmed two or three months later."

In a Navy Day address at Norfolk, Va., Senator Harry Flood Byrd (D) of Virginia declared that censorship, in some of its phases, had been "very foolish and unwise."

"The people at home," he said, "are just as much interested in winning this war as their leaders, and the Government owes it to them to tell the truth. Often the facts have not been told."

Meantime, an official of the Office of War Information took issue with Senator Raymond G. Willis (R) of Indiana, who declared at a Republican rally at Bedford, Ind., Oct. 26 that "our Navy is almost out of commission in the Pacific," that only one American plane escaped after the raid on Tokyo, and that "all the disasters of the Pacific have not yet been admitted."

"The Senator does not appear to know what he is talking about," said Paul C. Smith, chief of the News Bureau of the OWI.

Senator Lester Hill of Alabama, Democratic whip, labeled Senator Willis' statements "political bunk," Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas said he was sure Senator Willis was indulging in "gross exaggeration," while Representative John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama called the Willis remarks "wild, exaggerated, and inaccurate."

Navy Day Reflects Wartime Tone

By the Associated Press

Against the distant backdrop of sea warfare being waged around the world and high lighted by the savage battle thundering over Southwestern Pacific waters, Americans honored their warriors of the waves yesterday as speeches and parades marked observance of the first wartime Navy Day.

Celebrations were minimized in favor of sober resolve as national leaders warned that the war will be long and costly.

Included in the day's program which featured addresses by a host of leading naval officials were glowing tributes to the seamen on the ships that fly the flags of America's allies.

News of heavy naval losses in the bitter struggle for supremacy in Solomon Islands waters lent a somber note to the twentieth anniversary of the day—Theodore Roosevelt's birth date—selected by the Navy League to honor America's fighting forces of the seas.

Typical of how the day tied tighter the naval efforts of the United Nations was the address of Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham of the British Navy who in Washington's Potomac Park paid tribute to John Paul Jones, the "I have not yet begun to fight!" naval hero who once sailed against Great Britain.

Even in London the day was observed. A United States Marine detachment including some of the first men to arrive in Britain after the United States entered the war paraded in Grosvenor Square before Admiral Harold R. Stark, Commander of U. S. Naval Forces in the European Theater.

Noting the day, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, cabled greetings to Secretary of the Navy Fank Knox, expressing confidence that "the two great navies will not rest in this struggle until final victory is won."

In all, the civilian-manned Navy League had nearly 1,000 programs over the country devoted to Uncle Sam's Sailors, Marines and Coast Guardsmen—at home and scattered over the seven seas, on patrol, guarding coast and supply lines, convoying troops and in active combat.

Stressing the switch to sea action from defense to offense since the last Navy Day, President Roosecelt commended the Navy's "heroic accomplishments in this war," and said in a letter to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox it was doing superbly "the biggest job any Navy has ever been called upon to do."

In Chicago the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, Admiral Ernest J. King, gravely told a Navy Day banquet audience that "this is going to be a long war and tough war; there is no cheap way to win this war."

"The only way to win," he continued, "is on the principle: get in there and punch and keep punching."

"You have had some bad news recently," he said, "but you can take it. There may be more: I don't know. I hope not. At some time in the future there will be more."

In New York, Secretary Knox said this country is rising unyieldingly to a military strength that assures victory, but that only a long, bloody, costly fight will produce that victory.

"We have a long and agonizing road ahead of us," Secretary Knox told some 3,000 persons at a Navy Day dinner last night. ". . . the relentless vise of war will squeeze us tighter and tighter. The price in blood and treasure will be staggering.

"We will suffer cruel losses . . . but we know now . . . that we are going to measure up to our destiny."

He declared that while ships, planes and trained men were coming faster, the pace was not fast enough to do "properly our vast, world-wide job of patrolling, of escorting and of fighting on all the seas. But," he added, "the picture is changing now."

He declared that after the war "we must for our security insist upon the maintenance of American naval power, at least during the transition period between the end of formal hositilities and until effective means of preventing war have been established and proven."

In Washington, a long "epidemic of inhuman warfare" before eventual defeat of the "war-mad savages" of Axis nations, was predicted by Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the President. He termed Navy Day "an occasion not for celebration but for sober analysis," and paid glowing tribute to the navies of America's allies.

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Women Voters' Information Booth on Common Provides Vital Aids in Election

Saltonstall In Home City Of Opponent

Invading his Democratic opponent's home city Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told the annual state dinner of the Massachusetts Grange at Springfield that one issue alone faced the voters on Nov. 3.

That issue, he said in a speech at Springfield last night, is "what can I do most to help win the war?"

"Victory demands national unity in every field of endeavor," the Governor said. "We must unite for production. We must unite for civilian defense. We must unite in hardship and doing without. We must unite in purpose of mind, and spiritually, so that we will have the strength to achieve victory—at the earliest possible moment.

"My campaign is written upon the record. My only appeal has been the truth.

"The State government is doing its utmost in two directions. We are meeting each new daily problem, promptly, but not wastefully. In the second place we are giving to our citizens the regular services to which they are entitled.

"Your State government is helping to win this war by doing its own highly important jobs above and beyond mere line of duty. Continued success in this program demands the utmost honesty, foresight, efficiency, and experience.

"In asking you to re-elect Leverett Salstonstall, I also ask you to give me the supoprt of Lieutenant-Governor Cahill and the entire Republican state ticket; and to send to Washington Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and a Republican delegation in Congress."

Election of Governor Saltonstall was urged last night by Mayor Henry J. Toepfert of Holyoke who declared that the Governor had given the people of Massachusetts leadership of the highest caliber during the most trying period in the Commonwealth's history.

Speaking at a Navy Day celebration in Haverhill U. S. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge urged trust in the country's military leaders.

"If they fail, we must get others. But so long as we are at war, we must not create problems at home for our high command in addition to the problems which are constantly being created for them by the enemy.

"Congress, he said, "must appropriate and Congress must check on the conduct of the war. These are big enough jobs for anyone. Whenever Congress thinks it can actually run the war, control the management of our Army and Navy and direct military operations, we are headed for trouble."

Roxbury A. R. P. Course

Registrations are now being accepted for an air-raid precautions course for women wardens which begins Thursday evening, Nov. 5, at the Young Men's Hebrew Association, 108 Seaver St., Roxbury, by the course sponsor, the Boston Committee on Public Safety.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

List of Candidates nominated, to be voted for in Boston, Ward 12, Precinct 1, November 3, 1942

SPECIMEN BALLOT

Frederic W. Cook
Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts

Penalty for wilfully defacing, tearing down, removing or destroying a list of candidates or specimen ballot, fine not exceeding one hundred dollars

To vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name or Political Designation. X

GOVERNOR — Vote for ONE
- ROGER L. PUTNAM—of Springfield — Democratic
- LEVERETT SALTONSTALL—of Newton — Republican
- HENNING A. BLOMEN—of Cambridge — Socialist Labor Party
- OTIS A. HOOD—of Boston — Communist
- JOSEPH MASSIDDA—of Swampscott — Socialist Party
- GUY S. WILLIAMS—of Worcester — Prohibition

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR — Vote for ONE
- HORACE T. CAHILL—of Braintree — Republican
- JOHN C. CARR—of Medford — Democratic
- WALTER S. HUTCHINS—of Greenfield — Socialist Party
- GEORGE L. McGLYNN—of Springfield — Socialist Labor Party
- E. FRANK SEARLE—of Lawrence — Prohibition

SECRETARY — Vote for ONE
- JOSEPH J. BUCKLEY—of Boston — Democratic
- FREDERIC W. COOK—of Somerville — Republican
- BERNARD G. KELLY—of Springfield — Socialist Labor Party
- ABBIE L. TEBBETS—of Waltham — Prohibition
- PETER WARTIAINEN, Jr.—of Westminster — Socialist Party

TREASURER — Vote for ONE
- LAURENCE CURTIS—of Boston — Republican
- FRANCIS X. HURLEY—of Boston — Democratic
- MARTHA E. GEER—of Boston — Prohibition
- GOTE ELVEL PALMQUIST—of Boston — Socialist Labor Party
- ANDERS H. SWENSON—of Greenfield — Socialist Party

AUDITOR — Vote for ONE
- THOMAS J. BUCKLEY—of Boston — Democratic
- RUSSELL A. WOOD—of Cambridge — Republican
- HERBERT CRABTREE—of Holyoke — Socialist Labor Party
- ETHEL J. PRINCE—of Danvers — Prohibition

ATTORNEY GENERAL — Vote for ONE
- JAMES E. AGNEW—of Boston — Democratic
- ROBERT T. BUSHNELL—of Newton — Republican
- CHARLES F. DANFORTH—of Newton — Prohibition
- FRED E. OELCHER—of Peabody — Socialist Labor Party
- HOWARD PEMLEY—of Boston — Socialist Party

To vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name or Political Designation. X

SENATOR IN CONGRESS — Vote for ONE
- JOSEPH E. CASEY—of Clinton — Democratic
- HENRY CABOT LODGE, Jr.—of Beverly — Republican
- HORACE I. HILLIS—of Saugus — Socialist Labor Party
- GEORGE L. PAINE—of Cambridge — Socialist Party
- GEORGE L. THOMPSON—of Randolph — Prohibition

CONGRESSMAN — Tenth District — Vote for ONE
- WILLIAM A. CAREY—of Boston — Democratic
- CHRISTIAN A. HERTER—of Boston — Republican

COUNCILLOR — Second District — Vote for ONE
- CLAYTON L. HAVEY—of Boston — Republican
- SAMUEL GEORGE THORNER—of Boston — Democratic

SENATOR — Sixth Suffolk District — Vote for ONE
- BENJAMIN GARGILL—of Boston — Republican
- MAURICE M. GOLDMAN—of Boston — Democratic
- HARRY KALIS—of Boston — Independent

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT — Twelfth Suffolk District — Vote for TWO
- FLORENCE E. COOK—of Boston — Democratic
- GEORGE W. GOLD—of Boston — Republican
- GEORGE GREENE—of Boston — Republican
- JOHN H. HARRIS—of Boston — Democratic

To vote for a Person, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of the Party Name or Political Designation. X

DISTRICT ATTORNEY — Suffolk District — Vote for ONE
- WILLIAM J. FOLEY—of Boston — Democratic

REGISTER OF PROBATE AND INSOLVENCY — Suffolk County — Vote for ONE
- ARTHUR W. SULLIVAN—of Boston — Democratic

To vote on the following Question, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO.

QUESTION NO. 1.

LAW PROPOSED BY INITIATIVE PETITION.

Shall the proposed measure which provides that the present statutes which make it a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment knowingly to advertise, print, publish, distribute or circulate any matter containing reference to any person from whom or place where any drug, instrument or means whatever, or any advice or information may be obtained, for the purpose of preventing pregnancy, or to sell, lend, give away, exhibit, offer or advertise any drug, medicine, instrument or other article for the prevention of conception, or to write or print information of any kind stating when, where, how, of whom, or by what means such article can be obtained, or to manufacture or make such article, shall not apply to treatment or prescription given to married persons for protection of life or health by or under the direction of registered physicians nor to teaching in chartered medical schools nor to publication or sale of medical treatises or journals, which was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 77 in the affirmative and 135 in the negative and in the Senate by a vote of 16 in the affirmative and 18 in the negative, be approved? — YES / NO

To vote on a Question, mark a Cross X in the Square at the right of YES or NO. X

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions: —

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "YES" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one, "YES" on question two and "NO" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on questions one and two and "YES" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on question one and "YES" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, he will vote "NO" on all three questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whisky, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)? — YES / NO

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)? — YES / NO

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises? — YES / NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

1. Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed horse races be permitted in this county? — YES / NO

2. Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed dog races be permitted in this county? — YES / NO

To vote on the following, mark a Cross X in the square at the right of YES or NO:—

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY

"Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote to request the President and Congress to call at the earliest possible moment a convention of Representatives of all free peoples, to frame a Federal Constitution under which they may unite in a Democratic World Government?" — YES / NO

Typical state-wide ballot to be submitted to Voters Nov. 3, showing all nominees and proposals

Boston Mayor Urges Support For Democrats

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston entered the political campaign last night when he urged support of the leading Democratic candidates as men "who will see clearly, act decisively and lead us confidently in the troubled days ahead."

Warning that the democratic form of government can perish from neglect, Mr. Tobin began his radio address by urging a heavy vote.

"As occupied as we may be in the war effort," he said, "there can be no more important duty to perform on next Tuesday than the duty of voting."

Urging Bay State voters to send Joseph E. Casey to the Senate, Mr. Tobin said: "In a period when we need strong men in Congress, Casey has been strong. Weak men, less courageous men, politically guided men, dodged and straddled and backtracked, but Congressman Casey, to his everlasting credit, stood up in the halls of Congress and with the light of fearlessness in his eyes, the strength of right in his voice, he voted as a good American—as the kind of American the passage of time will most surely prove to be a great American."

The Mayor termed Roger L. Putnam, Democratic candidate for Governor, "an able man, a man of wide knowledge and understanding." He also supported the candidacy of Mayor John C. Carr of Medford for Lieutenant Governor. Mayor Carr's experience in municipal government fits him for the job, he said.

In another radio address Representative Casey assailed Senator Lodge as an "obstructionist," and charged him with a "callousness towards the need of common humanity."

He mentioned the case of the Slum Clearance bill of 1937 which he said Senator Lodge voted against.

"The bill provided for financial assistance to the states for the elimination of unsafe and insanitary housing conditions; for the building of decent dwellings for families of low incomes, for the reduction of unemployment and the stimulation of business activity. I voted for it. Senator Lodge voted against it."

From his Boston campaign headquarters Mr. Putnam issued a statement declaring that one of first official acts, if elected, would be to adopt a program to help small business.

The Springfield mayor said he had made a state-wide poll of 5,000 small firms employing 300 workers or less and "as expected, many small business men took the dire viewpoint that large number of establishments will have to shut down unless specific steps to help them are taken soon.

Mayor Putnam said he would call a conference "to formulate action on behalf of harassed small business" and said that his survey had brought such proposals as the establishment of a system of subcontracting to include more of small business, and raised the possibility of declaring debt moratoriums to enable small firms forced out of business by the war to resume operations in the postwar era.

Bay State League Considers Next Congress Epoch Making

Convinced "the future of the United States will be committed to the Congress the people choose Nov. 3," the Massachusetts League of Women Voters is taking extraordinary steps to get people to vote and to get them to vote intelligently.

On Boston Common at the special information booth, which the Boston chapter is hostessing, leaflets are being distributed to stimulate the vote and help the voters understand what is at stake, both in ballot proposals and in issues to face the next Congress.

In a flyer proclaiming the next Congress to be "the most important in United States history," the League declares: "Congress will decide: how much power the President shall have, whether adequate controls over inflation are developed and kept, who shall pay for the war and when, how much shall be spent on non-war activities, who will serve and where.

"Congress will influence decisions on: the conduct of the war, equipment for the war, the choice of persons to manage war production, rationing, price ceilings, other actions affecting individuals," the single-page flyer reads.

"Congress will influence the peace," it says. "If the war ends before January, 1945, the next Congress will be faced with decisions affecting the course of the whole world for years to come. It will decide whether the United States shall be a leader among nations, assuming its share of responsibility for establishing and maintaining a peaceful world order, or whether it will try again to withdraw within its own boundaries or the boundaries of the Western Hemisphere."

"Ballots are bullets," believes the League in carrying on its nonpartisan but analytical program. While not taking a stand on candidates or on the four issues on the state's ballot, it has encouraged examination of candidates' records and promises and has simplified the formal wording of the ballot's proposals.

Question No. 1

Regarding the first issue, the League says in its mimeographed handouts available at the Common booth, "If you think physicians should be allowed to prescribe contraceptive care to married persons for the protection of life and health, and that such information should be taught in chartered medical schools, and published in medical journals and treatises, mark X after 'yes' on the ballot.

"If you think physicians should not be allowed to prescribe contraceptive care to married persons for the protection of life and health and that such information should not be taught in chartered medical schools and should not be published in medical journals and treatises, mark X after 'no' on the ballot."

Question No. 2

"To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of these questions:

"(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote 'yes' on all three questions.

"(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold, he will vote 'no' on questions one, 'yes' on question two and 'No' on question three.

"(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so-called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold, he will vote 'no' on question one and 'yes' on questions two and three.

"(d) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold, he will vote 'no' on all three questions."

Question No. 3

Just as the "local option" question appears on the state ballot every two years, so do the questions on legalized pari-mutuel betting on horse and dog racing appear every four years.

The betting questions are voted upon on a by-county basis. Thus the vote of one county in favor of horse and dog racing is sufficient to continue legalized pari-mutuel betting for another four years. If the voter favors such betting he will mark his ballot "yes" on both questions, while the voter against race betting will vote "no" on each question.

Question No. 4

(Appearing on ballots only in 42 Representative districts in which petitioners qualified it.)

"Shall the Representatives (or Representative) in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote to request the President and Congress to call at the earliest possible moment a convention of representatives of all free peoples, to frame a Federal Constitution under which they may unite in democratic world governments?

"Your vote," the League states, "does not commit your Representative or your government. It does register your desire for or against closer co-operation among the United Nations and all other free peoples. If you desire that a democratic world government should be established to solve international problems, vote 'yes.' If you do not desire a democratic world government, vote 'No.'"

Ballot 'Noes' Urged On All Liquor Issues

To keep the liquor interests from capturing "more license territory in Massachusetts at the November election," the Massachusetts No-License Committee in the current "Massachusetts Issue" of the state's Anti-Saloon League urges every voter to vote "no" opposite each of the three liquor questions.

Bay State Federal Union Group

Dyas

Campaigning to Enlighten Voters

Members of the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union meeting in the final stages of their campaign to inform voters on the nature and importance of a referendum concerning a convention of free peoples to frame a federal constitution of nations. Left to right—Miss Sydna White, chairman of the speakers bureau; J. Garrett Patteson, chairman of the finance committee; Miss Elizabeth Cady, executive secretary; the Rev. Leslie T. Pennington, chairman; Mrs. Robert Russell, chairman of the radio committee; William S. Howe, member of board of directors, and Mrs. Richard T. Fisher, chairman of the publications committee.

Charles H. Norton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINVILLE, Conn., Oct. 28—Charles H. Norton, who passed on here Oct. 26, had been a pioneer in the development of cylindrical grinding which made him a principal contributor to mass production methods in American industry.

After a self-taught career in precision machine work, he went to Worcester, Mass., in 1900 to organize the Norton Grinding Company, from which he retired in 1927. He received his early schooling here and in Thomaston, Conn. As a boy he began work at Thomaston in the Seth Thomas clock factory, working there 20 years, rising to superintendent of machinery.

Later he worked in Providence as a designer and grinding engineer. He became a partner of Leland, Falconer and Norton, in Detroit, which later became the Cadillac Automobile Company. He originated methods in machine grinding, now in general use, which are credited with making possible the mass production of automobiles.

Mayor of Lowell And Three Others Are Found Guilty

A Middlesex County Jury yesterday found Mayor George T. Ashe of Lowell and three co-defendants guilty of conspiracy to obtain profits illegally through the sale of supplies to the city.

The jury was out nine hours and 50 minutes before returning a verdict against the Mayor, City Purchasing Agent Walter S. Connor of Lowell, Mr. Connor's brother John, and John F. McKeon of Boston. The latter two were salesmen.

Stay of sentence to Nov. 5 was granted by Judge Vincent Brogna, following a bench conference with District Attorney Robert F. Bradford and Joseph P. Donahue, counsel for the Mayor.

The prosecution charged that a dummy company was set up to do business with the city's supply department and that Mayor Ashe and Mr. McKeon each were to receive 31½ per cent of the profits and John Connor 25 per cent.

John Connor testified to making sales to the city totaling $14,000. Mayor Ashe denied any connection with or knowledge of the deal. Although on trial as a defendant, Mr. McKeon testified for the prosecution.

Mayor Ashe, a former Democratic State Representative, is serving his third year as Mayor.

This is a misdemeanor, and not a felony, under the statutes. The four convicted men are liable to jail sentences of not more than two years each.

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KEEP FIT FOR SERVICE
YMCA

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Women's War Activity Brings New Cookbook Into Existence

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

War or no war, sugar or no sugar, women are interested in collecting unusual recipes. When they taste something new and like it, they want to go home and try it. And when the pursuit of patriotic duty actually gives them the opportunity to sample typical foods of those countries now cut off by Nazi occupation, there's no denying them the recipes.

That's what the Cambridge Women's War Savings Committee has found out. Little did it think, four weeks ago when it started sponsoring a series of teas to aid Uncle Sam's savings stamp campaign, that it would end up publishing a cookbook. Perhaps not a full-fledged cookbook, but anyway a recipe book.

It's already up to its elbows collecting the recipes — Czechoslovakian, Polish, Danish, Norwegian, Belgian, Dutch, Greek, French. And it's almost beyond its depth, according to one of its members, in the mathematical calculations required to convert grams, ounces, and pounds into teaspoons, tablespoons, and cups.

In case you haven't heard, read, or been to see about these teas, they have been held for the last four Tuesday afternoons in the Cambridge Boat Club on Memorial Drive. Judging by the crowd at yesterday's Greek afternoon, you'd better get there promptly at 4 next Tuesday if you'd like to have room to admire the decorations, to say nothing of enjoy the Belgian and Dutch delicacies which will be served that day. Each tea is run by a different nationality group in Cambridge, representing a Nazi-occupied country.

Admission by Stamps

Your admission—and that's the point of the affair—will be 50 cents' worth of defense stamps purchased at the door. You keep the stamps. Up to the time I left yesterday, the Committee had sold, at the four teas held so far, approximately $23,000 worth of stamps and bonds.

The Boat Club yesterday was decorated with Greek and American flags, hand-woven rugs, and examples of Greek art. The hostesses, some of them natives of Greece others American born wives or daughters of Greeks, wore colorful costumes handed down in their families for generations.

Mrs. Thomas Pappas, wife of the Director of Greek War Relief in New England, had on her grandmother's wedding gown. There were yards of heavy crimson satin, accordion pleated, in its skirt. The darker red velvet bolero jacket was hand-embroidered with gold thread, the most delicate needlework imaginable. Its several underskirts were also hand-embroidered. Her grandmother made it herself and Mrs. Papas' mother was also married in it. It is a type of dress worn only on the Island of Skiathos, according to Mrs. Pappas.

All the delicious pastries these hostesses served were made and donated by Greek residents of Cambridge. "It is little enough we can do," they say. "Your country has been so generous to our stricken homeland." The recipes for some of them will be in the cookbook. Already, at the tea, guests were asking for them. That has been the way each week; the Committee has been beseiged with requests. Hence the cookbook, which will contain, in addition to teatable delicacies, some more substantial dishes like meat and soup recipes, many rare ones from the old countries. Proceeds from the sale will, of course, go to the war savings drive.

Greatly to the relief of the Committee, Shady Hill School in Cambridge, has offered to take over the designing and putting together of the book. Mrs. George L. Stout, Head of the Art Department, will design the cover, and Everett H. Smith and his students will do the mimeographing. Inside the cover of each book will be a pocket to hold a defense stamp book.

Here are the recipes for some of the dainties served at the teas:

Small Coffee Cakes
(From Norway)

2 eggs
1 cup sugar
2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ pound butter (or good margarine)
½ cup chopped walnut meats

Beat eggs and sugar 15 minutes. Sift flour and baking powder. To flour add butter with a knife as for pastry. Add beaten eggs and sugar and beat until well mixed. Roll out in 3 long strips. Brush top with white of egg and sprinkle with coarse sugar and chopped walnuts. Bake at 350° F. for 25 minutes. Take out of oven and cut strips on slant about 2 inches wide. Replace in oven for 5 minutes.

Phoenikia
(From Greece)

2 cups vegetable oil
½ cup water
1 cup sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt
Juice of 2 oranges
Flour to make a soft dough

Mix ingredients in order given. Shape like dates about 2 inches long. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) for 30 minutes.

Syrup

1 cup sugar
2 cups honey
2 cups water

Boil syrup ingredients for 5 minutes. Lower flame and dip in the Phoenikia to cook about 2 minutes. Remove to platter and sprinkle with finely chopped nuts, sugar, and cinnamon.

Standard Dutch Cake
(From the Netherlands)

5 eggs
1 cup sugar
½ pound butter, melted
2 scant cups flour sifted twice with
2 teaspoons baking powder
Vanilla

Beat eggs for ½ hour. Add sugar and beat again, adding melted butter, flour, and flavoring gradually while beating. Bake in loaf in buttered pan at 400° F. for 45 minutes to 1 hour.

Pernicky (Spice Cookies)
(From Czechoslovakia)

1 cup sugar
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
2 cups flour
2 eggs
1 cup honey

Pinch of baking powder

Mix ingredients to a paste, adding baking powder last. Roll out, cut into rounds, and bake on buttered cookie sheet in moderate oven.

Brune Kager
(From Denmark)

4 cups flour
1 cup molasses
½ cup butter
½ cup brown sugar
½ tablespoon cinnamon
½ tablespoon cloves
1 teaspoon baking powder
Almonds

Heat molasses with sugar and butter until melted; add spices. Mix soda in a little hot water and add, being sure the container will allow for the rise of ingredients. Stir in flour and let mixture stand until next day in refrigerator. (This dough may be kept for weeks, always ready to use). Roll dough out very thin, cut in round cakes, place almonds and coarse sugar on top and bake in moderate oven until light brown.

By a Staff Photographer

Rare Grecian Gowns at Greek 'Tea'

Hostesses yesterday at the Greek tea sponsored by the Cambridge Women's War Savings Committee and held at the Cambridge Boat Club. Left to right—Miss Clio Colivas, wearing her great-great-great-grandmother's wedding dress, which was brought from Epirus and is considered a museum piece; Mrs. Thomas Pappas, wife of the director of Greek War Relief in New England, wearing her grandmother's wedding gown, which is typical of the dress then worn by women of the Island of Skiathos; Mrs. Alexis Liatis, wife of the Greek Consul at Boston; Miss Barbara Vareena Tsolakos, and Mrs. Plato Spilios, also in authentic Greek costume.

Junior League Goes Over Its War Program

"How can we be of most service?" was the question that dominated the annual provisionals' tea, at headquarters of the Boston Junior League on Marlborough Street, yesterday afternoon. History was made for the organization at the event which, instead of being completely "social," included a mass meeting of the local League's membership at which it took stock of its program and entertained suggestions as to how this could be broadened in scope.

One suggestion was that the headquarters be opened for officers of the military services, and possibly also for the enlisted men. Various members responded with offers of co-operation and a committee is now working out details of some such project.

Another suggestion was that the League co-operate with the Pan-American Committee. A third, which was enthusiastically received, was that the organization put emphasis, in its publicity, on its constructive social service work rather than on the light social activities which provide relaxation for its members.

Instead of a list as in other seasons, of nearly 100 provisionals, the League this year announces only a fourth that number. Only girls ready now to enter training for volunteer social service work with various agencies in the city, and carry it on through the year, have been taken as provisional members for 1942-43. The need for volunteer workers in child care agencies, in group recreation and in hospitals and welfare institutions was emphasized.

Miss Karkilie Withington was chosen Chairman of the provisionals, and Miss Joan Perrin, Vice-Chairman. Others include: the Misses Dorothy Warren, Priscilla Staurt, Prudence Spencer, Josephine Ross, Sarah Rollins, Betsy Rimmer, Deborah Reynolds, Rose Purves, Anne Nichols, Claire Matz, Mary-Frances Ludwig, Phyllis Long, Barbara Jenney, Maud Howe, Sonia Hedstrom, Frances Hamlen, S. Newell Dutton, Josephine Doane, Constance Dexter, Emily Cunningham, Anne Converse, Susan Byers, Constance Bigelow, Frances Baker and Sarah T. Arnold.

Second Cut Ordered in N. H. Auto Liability Insurance

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 28 — Automobile liability insurance rates in New Hampshire have undergone two reductions in the past few weeks. On Oct. 1 a reduction retroactive to Aug. 1 was ordered. This provided a cut in liability insurance premiums of 20 per cent for motorists with "A" gasoline rations and 10 per cent for those with supplemental gasoline rations. Now State Insurance Commissioner Arthur J. Rouillard has ordered a further reduction also retrocative to Aug. 1. As a result of the two reductions, holders of "A" gasoline rations will enjoy a reduction of about 30 per cent in their liability rates; "B" book holders will receive a reduction of about 20 per cent, and "C" book holders will receive the cut of 10 per cent first ordered. Holders of "S" ration books, who have policies for private passenger cars insured for business and pleasure, will receive a 10 per cent reduction. The "C" ration holders are receiving no additional reduction from the latest order, and the "S" ration holders are receiving their first reduction.

Hearing Postponed

The hearing of the preliminary application for the generation of electricity at the Franklin Falls Flood Control dam has been postponed until Nov. 30. The Federal Power Commission received the petition from Co-operative Service Associations, which is affiliated with the Grange sponsored-REA financed New Hampshire Electric Co-operative. William Neal, State Grange Master who heads both of the organizations, is also the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Neal has stressed the need for low-cost power in New Hampshire. But so far his Republican opposition has had nothing to say on this question. Gov. Robert O. Blood has asked the communities in the Merrimack Valley below the flood control dam for their views on the proposal. Some of them are expected to be represented at the hearing.

Forestry Tax Proposal

New Hampshire forestry leaders are pushing for the adoption of an amendment to the State's Constitution at next Tuesday's election. The amendment would provide that forest land could be taxed on a special basis rather than its annual value as is now the case. Forestry officials contend that the present system makes ownership and development of timberland unattractive, and as a result both the lumber and recreational industries are being threatened. Forestry officials intimate that the present system of taxing timberland offsets all of the efforts that are being made to encourage adoption of modern forestry practices that would assure an expanded yield of better quality timber. All groups and organizations affiliated with forestry are seeking to enlist public interest in the problem so that the amendment may have the full consideration of the voters at next Tuesday's election.

Farm Labor Draft?

New Hampshire agricultural leaders are warning that the drafting of men for agriculture may become necessary in the State. Max F. Abell, extension economist at the University of New Hampshire, says that the necessity of the retention of experienced farm help on the farms is due to the loss of help to industry because of higher wages and the draft. Unless help is made available, Mr. Abell looks for a serious decrease in New Hampshire's agricultural production in 1943. He says that there has already been a 10 per cent reduction in the production of dairy products and he predicts a 15 per cent reduction in egg production for 1943.

Auto Lighting Rules

A supplementary order for the operation of automobiles in the dimout area east of the Lafayette Highway in New Hampshire, permitting the use of foglights when properly shielded and designating auxiliary lighting equipment use for commercial vehicles, has been issued by New Hampshire Motor Vehicle Commissioner Virgil D. White.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Oct. 29
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—The War at Sea. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—The Production Front. GSC, 9.53 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—BBC Military Band. GSC, 9:58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLG5, 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Third Act of "La Tosca." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W65B, Boston (46.7me)

3:00 p. m.—News; organ recital.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotation.
4:15 p. m.—Musical Program.
4:30 p. m.—"Saring Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—Glory Pleasant Trio.
5:45 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—"Ivory Tower."
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale, Songs.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News by The Christian Science Monitor. (Recorded)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:20 p. m.—The Vagabond Traveler.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

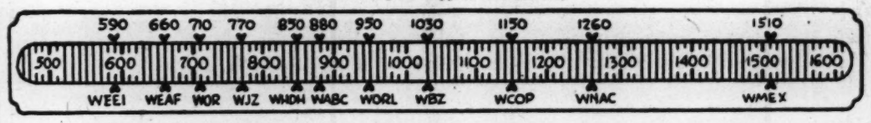
4:30 p. m.—WRUL, (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.33mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News from WRUL studio.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Victory INSURANCE
Health INSURANCE
Statler TOILET TISSUE
A Quality Product
U.S. WAR BOND

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Buy War Bonds here for Victory over there.
Bee. 1790

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 David Harum	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Hal Newell, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Baron Elliott's Orch	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 Czechslovakia Independence Day	Air Express Music	Pepper Young's Family	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Organ recital	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	News Service	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:15 Interview	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Across the Footlights	
4:30 United We Stand	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Network sports	Dance Matinee: popular recordings
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	
5:00 Great Lakes Naval Training Station	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety program
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 Comment; News	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports reports
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Political talk; Music	Political talks	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Music; Political talk	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Political talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory; talk
7:15 Harry James's Orch	Ella Fitzgerald; comed'ns	News of the World	Studio Speakers	News Service
7:30 "Easy Aces"; comedy	"The Lone Ranger"; western drama	Political talk	Pianists; songs	"Play, Fiddle, Play"
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama		Political talk	John Barry, comment	"Your Army"
8:00 Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner; orchestra	Earl Godwin, news	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"	Irish Music
8:15	Lum 'n' Abner		Political program	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Dramatized stories starring Henry Hull	The Broadway Bandwagon
8:45		Tommy Dorsey's Orch		
9:00 Bob Burns, "Arkansas Traveler"	Political talk	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; guest; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Gluck's "Iphigenie en Aulide"
9:15 Lionel Barrymore; "Mayor of Town"	Harry DeAngelis' Orch	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch; orch	Jack Pearl; Cliff Hall; Morton Gould's Orch.; vocalists	Classical Album: Gluck's "Iphigenie en Aulide"
9:30	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra			
9:45	Orch.; Gracie Fields			
10:00 Moments in Music; "La Tosca"	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	National Radio Forum		News Service	Local sports
10:30 Political talk	National Radio Forum	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Local sports
10:45 News; Rideout	Rear Adm. Wm. Blandy		Freddie Nagel's Orch	Local sports
11:00 News; Wm. Shirer	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	News; Music	News Service	Local sports
11:15 "Hail the Hero"	Back Stage Interviews	March to Victory	Enrique Madriguera's Or	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Bobby Sherwood's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	Dick Rogers' Orchestra	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; "Oddities"; Jack Dalton, songs; News	Organ Melodies	
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newcast	Reveille Roundup	News comment	
7:30 Music; Talk; News	Religious Service	News Service	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News		Musical Clock	
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Musical program	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Political Talk	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; Fred and Rosey; music	Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
8:45 program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes		Ruth Moss, Interviews	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's Program	Home Forum; talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air of	Breakfast Club	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You!	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 the Americas	Breakfast Club	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program
9:45 Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	News; Music; Talk	"Kick-Conga!"
10:15 American Stories	Roy Porter, News	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Club News	"Helpmate"; drama	Talk; "Cheer Up Gang"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Variety Show	Mason
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Talk; Parade of Nations	"Road of Life"; sketch	New England Cupboard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15 Second Husband; sk.	Newton Red Cross; Int.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Organ Recital
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Babette-P Saltman	"Against the Storm"	"Yankee House Party";	War Bond Drive
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	variety show, with orch	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	Cowboy Melodies
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward McHugh, hymns	"Bouquet"; music	"I'll Find My Way"	Political talk
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Autumn Nocturne; music	Shopping news	News; Fashion talk	Curtain Time; music;
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Interviews
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Robert P. Patterson	"Light of the World"; sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Robert P. Patterson	"Lonely Women"; sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Victory program
2:30 "We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Organ recital
2:45 "Pepper Young's"	Boston Home Front	Hymn Recital	Sports comments	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Hal Newell, News	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15 News; Hollywood	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Red Cross Eagle Club	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30 U. S. Navy Band	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45 U. S. Navy Band	WAAC Interviews	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15 Del Castillo, organ	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee
4:30 Victory Council	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports comments	Dance Matinee
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00 Victory Song Carnival; Date; "Post"	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sport Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sport Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety Program
5:30 5 o'clock Follies; tlk	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; sketch	
5:45 Ben Bernie; music	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports Comments
6:15 Talk; songs; talk	News; Dinner Concert	Political talks	Political talk	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Concert; Political talk	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup; Talk	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; "Salute"	Sports of the Day
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Political talk	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Or.	Dance orch.; comedians	News of the World	Popular Music	News Service
7:30 "Easy Aces"; comedy	Adrian and Alice, songs	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours"	Popular songs
7:45 "Mr. Keen"; drama	Geoffrey Harwood, News	Diana Barrymore; music	Dance orchestra	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Political talks	Earl Godwin, news	Frank Morgan; Meredith	Sports program	"The Dixettes"
8:15 Political talks	Lum 'n' Abner	Wilson's Orchestra	Political talk	Richard Salinger, News
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting;	"Aldrich Family"; drama	"It Pays to Be Ignorant";	Cowboy songs
8:45 Death Valley; News	"How Must We Change	"Aldrich Family"; drama	quiz program	Dreamland Four; songs
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Manpower Methods to Win War?"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Victor	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Grieg's Piano Concerto in A
9:15			News Service	
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Borge; Bob Hope; Eve	Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Minor
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Arden; music	Hon. Joseph C. Grew	Classical Album
10:00 "The First Line"	Raymond Gram Swing	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news	News report; Defense
10:15 "The First Line"	"Ring for Dough"	Joe E. Brown; orch.	Claude Wickard	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Mrs. J. B. Harriman	"Ring for Dough"	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch	Making"; Wend. Willkie	Henry J. Kaiser	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Ella Fitzgerald's Orch	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop; "Devil's
11:15 B. Goodman's Orch	Newscast	March to Victory	Les Castle's Orchestra	Nephew"
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End; music
11:45 Music	Music; News	Music You Want	chestra; vocalists	Day's End; News

Fall Schedules
12 TRAINS EVERY WEEK DAY BOSTON TO PORTLAND
11 TRAINS PORTLAND TO BOSTON

BOSTON TO PORTLAND VIA DOVER - 8 TRAINS - 6 STOP AT DOVER
LEAVE BOSTON 2.30 A.M., 8.30 A.M., 9.40 A.M., 12 NOON, 1.15 P.M., 4.50 P.M., 4.55 P.M., 9.30 P.M. (except Sat.)

PORTLAND TO BOSTON VIA DOVER - 7 TRAINS - 5 STOP AT DOVER -
LEAVE PORTLAND 5.15 A.M., 6.50 A.M., *8.30 A.M., 11.35 A.M., 3.20 P.M., 5.15 P.M., 8.25 P.M.
(EX. MON)

BOSTON TO PORTLAND VIA PORTSMOUTH - 4 TRAINS - ALL STOP AT PORTSMOUTH
LEAVE BOSTON *11.30 A.M., *4.50 P.M., 7.00 P.M., *11.35 P.M.

PORTLAND TO BOSTON VIA PORTSMOUTH - 4 TRAINS - ALL STOP AT PORTSMOUTH
LEAVE PORTLAND 3.00 A.M., *2.00 P.M., 5.30 P.M., *8.35 P.M.

* FLYING YANKEE - STREAMLINED TRAIN - SEATING CAPACITY LIMITED - BUY TICKETS IN ADVANCE

Train times on practically all lines have been changed to conform to war-time needs. The new schedules are effective next Sunday, Nov. 1.

Please get a new timetable, which will be ready for public distribution on Friday, Oct. 30, at any ticket office.

COMMUTERS ARE ESPECIALLY REQUESTED TO NOTE CHANGES OF TIME ON SCORES OF COMMUTING TRAINS. SCHEDULES HAVE BEEN CHANGED TO CONFORM TO LONGER STATION STOPS MADE NECESSARY BECAUSE OF MORE PASSENGERS BOARDING AND LEAVING TRAINS.

BOSTON AND MAINE R.R.
ONE OF AMERICA'S RAILROADS - ALL MOBILIZED FOR WAR

Soviet Rolls Back German Drive Along Black Sea

Continued from Page 1

troops on Guadalcanal succeeded in piercing our lines on the south side of the airfield. Army troops threw back the attack and regained their positions."

At sea, two Japanese destroyers were sunk; a battleship was hit; a cruiser was badly damaged; a destroyer was damaged. New hits were scored on two previously damaged cruisers and an American torpedo found its way into the hull of a previously damaged enemy aircraft carrier.

Marines and Army men apparently were determined to hold the airfield on Guadalcanal at all costs. This flying field is regarded as the key to all the fighting.

Some of the planes which sank or damaged enemy war vessels were operating from Guadalcanal. In one instance, planes believed based there came quickly to the rescue of two American minesweepers, which had been engaged by three Japanese destroyers near Guadalcanal. Two of the latter were sunk.

At sea, the Japanese apparently had fairly secure control of the sea lanes in and around the Solomons, for an enemy destroyer penetrated close enough to Tulagi Harbor to sink the American tug Seminole and a harbor patrol boat—the only American ship losses announced in the communiqué.

Both Naval Forces Play Hide-and-Seek

Otherwise, small task forces—both American and Japanese—apparently were playing hide-and-seek in the general neighborhood of the archipelago, and occasionally joining action.

The results of the battle appeared to be still far from conclusive and it was believed to be continuing unabated.

The sinking of the Seminole and the patrol boat occurred on the morning of Oct. 25. The Japanese destroyer hardly escaped unscathed, however. American shore batteries scored three hits on the vessel. The Grumann Wildcats, Navy fighting planes from Guadalcanal, strafed and further damaged the destroyer.

Later in the morning, the communiqué continued, an American Flying Fortress set out on a searching mission. It was attacked by six Japanese Zero fighters. One Zero was shot down. The Fortress returned safely.

The engagement between the minesweepers and the destroyers occurred near Guadalcanal. Outgunned by the very nature of the battle, the minesweepers apparently radioed to the Guadalcanal airfield for assistance.

Navy and Marine Corps divebombers responded, and two of the three Japanese destroyers went to the bottom.

On the morning of Oct. 26, United States bombers and fighters, again from Guadalcanal, found an enemy flotilla of cruisers and destroyers, which originally had been attacked on the preceding day. They scored a direct hit on one Japanese cruiser, believed here to have been a cruiser crippled in the previous day's fighting and previously reported damaged.

During the night of Oct. 26-27, Navy planes attacked an enemy force 400 miles northeast of Guadalcanal. This force also had been under attack before. It included one of the aircraft carriers which a Tuesday communiqué said had been damaged. This was hit by an aerial torpedo and is badly damaged. In this action, too, a cruiser was "badly damaged," and a battleship was hit. Neither of these vessels was included in the previous announcements.

Wasp Survivor Says Destroyer Sank Sub

By the Associated Press

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 28

The Japanese submarine which torpedoed the United States aircraft carrier Wasp was in turn sent to the bottom by an American destroyer, one of the carrier's survivors declared here.

Jack H. Westbrook, Quartermaster aboard the Wasp, related:

"After the explosion, I saw the sub surface as a destroyer came up.

"The destroyer dropped a depth charge and I saw the sub break in two, then the bow went up and sank."

Lae Attacked

Japanese Base Strafed by Allies

Allied fighter pilots made a strafing attack on the Japanese base at Lae, New Guinea, Tuesday, giving remote support to their embattled comrades on Guadalcanal, 900 miles to the southeast.

The Allied formation destroyed three barges and silenced anti-aircraft positions at this important Japanese base, Allied headquarters said in announcing the raid today. One Allied plane was missing.

Northwest of Australia, Allied medium bombers raided Dilli in Portuguese Timor.

Other bombers attacked Kokoda, advance Japanese base in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea toward which Allied ground forces have been forcing back Nipponese troops.

The communiqué reported a raid by nine Japanese bombers Tuesday night on Darwin, Australia, which caused only minor damage and no casualties.

Russian Attack:

Nazis Driven Back In Caucasus Battle

Russian defenders of the mountain road to the Black Sea port of Tuapse are reported by Moscow to have turned the tables on the Nazis in the western Caucasus with a strong counterassault which has forced the Germans into a retreat. The retreat actually started several days ago, battlefront dispatches reported today.

In Stalingrad, a German onslaught, renewed at heavy cost, gained the invaders two more debris-littered streets, but the main Russian lines held, and northwest of the besieged city the Red Army's relief offensive bit menacingly deeper into the German flank across the sodden steppes.

Timed with the resurgent Russian thrust along the road approaching Tuapse through passes to the northeast, other Russian forces struck determinedly into German-guarded positions east of the port of Novorossisk, 80 miles farther up the coast.

Red Star said that in the fight for the approach to Tuapse, provisional base of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, a stubborn Red Army defense forced attacking Alpine troops to fan out into the wooded mountains in a flanking attempt.

When the main body of the attackers started to swing southward to follow up the original flanking penetrations, the Russian blow was struck, an important mountain position was wrested from the Germans, and the entire attack force was caught off balance and rolled back with heavy losses, the Army newspaper reported.

Izvestia, Government newspaper, said autumn rains had turned the Don-Volga steppes northwest of Stalingrad into a quagmire where the enemy's mechanized forces bogged down.

There Marshal Semeon Timoshenko's attack on the Nazi flank was said to have scored steady gains. Pravda disclosed that the Germans were driven from a key defense position there three days ago, and had lost 7,000 men in a hail of mortar and rifle fire which beat off attempts to recapture it.

In this salient alone the Germans were said to have lost 57 tanks destroyed and 150 damaged and captured.

India Air Raid:

Grounded U. S. Planes Destroyed or Damaged

The Japanese were disclosed today to have destroyed or damaged at least 10 grounded fighters and several transports in raids on American airfields in northeast India, but their attempts do destroy these bases of the United States Army bombers and ferry service to China were regarded as futile.

The new figures were made known in a supplement to an earlier United States Army communiqué and disclosed also that about 50 Japanese bombers and 45 fighters engaged in one attack Oct. 25 while 27 enemy fighters escorted five reconnaissance planes in a second attack on the same fields Oct. 26.

A United States Army communiqué issued Tuesday said "the lull in wide-range aerial warfare may be said to have ended with the monsoon."

The airfields attacked were said to be in the Dibrugarh area of Assam. A spokesman declared that the number of transport planes on the ground when the Japanese hit was "not unusually large." The communiqué said two of the raiders were shot down.

A Tokyo communiqué radiocast Monday asserted that at least 39 grounded planes were destroyed and at least three were shot down in air combat over Chittagong and Tinsukia, near Dibrugarh.

American officers were especially proud that a Japanese fighter attack aimed against the Chinese air base at Kunming never reached its goal, from 3 to 7 planes going down in the attempt.

To many observers, one of the most pleasing sidelights of the Sunday bombing raid, which was followed by machine-gun attacks by Japanese fighters Tuesday, was the disclosure that Indian workers, needed for upkeep of the fields and other essential services, did not run away.

Egyptian Front:

British Advance In Desert Fighting

The British Eighth Army made "further progress" Monday night in its drive to open Axis defense lines in the Egyptian desert and tank battles developed on a larger scale Tuesday than previously, a joint British Headquarters Royal Air Force communiqué said today.

"After heavy fighting, the enemy was driven off with considerable loss," the communiqué said.

British losses in tanks were reported light and the communiqué said fighting was continuing.

The British reported that the drive to open a path for the heavier armored formations continued with "no abatement" throughout Monday night and Tuesday.

The superior Allied air strength was used night and day against enemy concentrations and forward landing grounds and light bombers and fighting-bombers raided the Matruh dock area. Night fighters shot down a Junkers 87, the communiqué said.

Allied planes shot down 18 Axis planes Tuesday, 13, or them during a dive-bomber attack on British forward troops, the communiqué said. This attack was one of the few aggressive operations undertaken by the Axis, whose forces were "mainly on the defensive," it was said.

Allied fighters intercepted the German dive bombers, escorted by fighters, apparently before they reached their objective, dispersing them. Most of the planes shot down were reported to be fighters.

Six Allied aircraft were lost in operations over North Africa and in the defense of Malta, where the Axis bombing continued with little damage reported, the communiqué said.

Allied aircraft, including American bombers and fighters, were constantly scouring the battle area and the desert reaches behind it.

Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, in command of the American fliers here, disclosed that United States Air Forces were using American bombs for the first time to attack Axis concentrations behind the lines.

"The German pilots' ability in this theater is not so good as a year ago, possibly due to losses and the fact that the new men haven't got the stuff the others had," he said.

Milan Hard Hit:

5,000 Are Homeless After RAF Bombing

The Royal Air Force raid upon Milan Oct. 24 damaged all quarters of the Italian industrial center, started 30 large fires and 300 smaller ones, and left 5,000 persons homeless, a Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch said today.

Italian newspapers said that "numerous victims" were still under the debris of blasted buildings and 11 persons were reported to have been killed at one city shelter.

The dispatch said Milan's fire companies made more than 700 runs during the bombing in response to calls for aid.

Italian newspapers were quoted as saying that all classes of the city suffered but that only 10 fires broke out in the commercial and industrial sections.

Meanwhile, a British Air Ministry communiqué said mosquitoes of the Bomber Command attacked from a low level the shipbuilding yards at the German port of Flensburg at the east end of the Danish border. A medium-sized merchant vessel was hit and set on fire. Objectives in Holland and Belgium also were bombed.

Fighter Command Spitfires attacked trains and other targets in Northern France. Tuesday a Beaufighter of the Coastal Command on patrol over the Bay of Biscay destroyed a Junkers 88.

RAF in Arctic:

British Pilots Keep Convoy Lanes Open

Royal Air Force Coastal Command pilots and aircraft have been stationed in northern Russia since last summer to help the United Nations' convoys run the gantlet of Nazi air and sea attacks, the British Air Ministry News Service disclosed.

An RAF fighter wing of Hurricanes went there in 1941 to show Soviet airmen how to fly the British planes.

Coastal Command aircraft are used to spot and attack submarines and to keep convoys traveling the risky northern route to Russia posted on enemy movements.

The planes, including Catalina flying boats, flew nonstop from bases in the British Isles to the Russian bases.

The crews have fought no spectacular battles, the News Service said, but their operational flying has been under difficult weather conditions north of the Arctic Circle, frequently in dense fog.

Because of the long daylight of the Arctic summer, reconnaissance has had to be continuous. One important task of the Command is to chart the ice edge, since the route of convoys depends upon its position.

Extension of operations to northern Russia means that the RAF's long-distance aircraft are now patroling 6,000,000 square miles from the Arctic Circle to the equator and from Norway to the mid-Atlantic, the News Service said.

By a Staff Artist

Guadalcanal Airfield Under Japanese Attack

Arrow shows approximately where Japanese are attacking Henderson Field on Gualdalcanal Island. The naval engagement is reported in progress many miles east of the territory shown on the map.

Pacific Council:

Meeting Is Held At White House

President Roosevelt and the Pacific War Council surveyed conditions in the Southwest Pacific and Middle East at a White House meeting.

Dr. Wei Tao-ming, Chinese Ambassador, said a good deal of discussion centered on the Solomon Islands, but that there also was some talk of world-wide postwar reconstruction.

United Nations Labor Methods More Democratic Since War

MONTREAL, Oct. 28 (CP) — Methods used by the United Nations to solve problems of industrial relations have become more democratic since the outbreak of war, according to findings of a study to be published in the November issue of the International Labor Review, monthly publication of the International Labor Office here.

The study, made by I. Bessling, members of the labor conditions, employment and migration section of the I. L. O., says that the methods have "led to an increasing standardization and rationalization of industrial relations."

In summarizing the conclusions of his 36-page analysis of the problems involved in adapting collective bargaining of war requirements, Mr. Bessling writes that in the democratic countries "the integration of democratic methods of regulating conditions of employment with war economy tends to be the result not of compulsion but of collaboration between the government and the parties concerned." This, he says, is the outstanding feature of the wartime evolution of industrial relations in the democracies.

The reason why it has been easy to reach agreement on the fundamental problems of the organization of industrial relations in wartime, the author writes, lies in the fact that "all the persons concerned have been profoundly convinced that their common end—the speediest and most effective mobilization of all the resources of the national for victory—must outweight sectional interests.

"The regulation of collective industrial relations in wartime brings out the deep-seated unity of the war economy, the close interdependence between the social problem of remuneration and the economic problem of production. Hence the center of gravity of trade union action must be shifted more or less from the social field of industrial relations to the field of production.

"By admitting that their conditions of employment must be subordinated to the requirements of the war economy, the occupational organizations acquire the right to take an active part in framing and carrying out the program of production. In actual fact all the democratic countries engaged in the war have made a point of associating, more than ever before, the organized forces of labor and production with the whole social and economic policy of the state."

Dieppe Raid Heroes Decorated by King In Long Ceremony

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP) — King George has personally decorated more than 100 heroes of the Dieppe raid.

The ceremonies took place recently at Buckingham Palace, where, in the presence of Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander of the Commandos, and other high officers and more than 500 relatives of the heroes the King pinned the decorations on the tunics of the men.

The investiture, although predominantly Canadian, was representative of the entire operations force.

"What a great pity we lost so many Canadians. Dieppe was a very good show," the King said.

The King stood in the center of a red-carpeted ramp for one hour and forty-five minutes, shaking hands and conversing with each man as he filed past.

Australia Denies Charge Of War Lapses

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 28 (AP) —Foreign Minister H. V. Evatt said yesterday that Hanson W. Baldwin, military editor of the New York Times, had been "inaccurate and intemperate" in saying that Australian labor and internal affairs were hampering General MacArthur and the United Nations war effort.

Mr. Evatt declared Mr. Baldwin had not visited Australia and had obtained his information from a few persons who had returned to the United States after failing in Australia.

[Mr. Baldwin, who has just returned from a 14,000-mile tour of the Pacific war zone, wrote that divided military command, "complacent" Australian labor, and other internal problems in Australia were hampering Gen. Douglas MacArthur's efforts as supreme Allied commander in the Southwest Pacific.

The fact that General MacArthur, an American, took command of a coalition army—largely Australian—added to his difficulties, Mr. Baldwin said. He added that as a result the Australian War Cabinet had reserved a considerable share of authority.

"Military decisions in Australia and the adjacent area of the Southwest Pacific," Mr. Baldwin wrote, "have not always been General MacArthur's decisions."]

"Take, for instance, Baldwin's reference to General MacArthur," Mr. Evatt said. "Never has he been subject to any direction or control whatever by the War Cabinet or the War Council. Baldwin's fallacious attempt to assign the entire credit for improvement in this theater to America is unfair."

Every fair-minded American and "I myself," said Mr. Evatt, "has heard MacArthur speak in the most glowing terms of the splendid leadership and work of the Curtin Government. I imagine the truth is that Baldwin's somewhat recent conversion in assessing great importance to the Pacific area made him look around for justification of his past indifferences.

"I believe all this belittling of Australians displays the greatest ingratitude. Australia is most grateful to America for all that has been done, although Britain has greatly helped us.

"The United States should be equally grateful for what Australia has done for the United Nations. The United States Air Force here knows where the truth lies, and so does the United States Government. The fair-minded United States Government will pass judgment on this report of this country, which, speaking proportionately, is second to none among the United Nations."

World Scope Of Charter Is Again Stressed

Continued from Page 1

galvanizing enunciation of allied peace aims.

"He reports," says the Manchester Guardian with respect to the Willkie speech, "and he must be carefully listened to, that Britain and the United States have not as yet convinced Asia and Eastern Europe of their sincerity. The touchstone is India. It has become 'almost a symbol all through Asia.'

"Willkie was extermely careful not to blame the British directly. He was reporting his own country's fall in prestige, because it had appeared "wishy-washy" about India. Let us hope that the British Government will read between the lines and see in Willkie's careful and generous phrases how badly our failure in India reacts on our common cause. . . .

"Willkie's candor is highly salutary to us. He has said what diplomatic convention has prevented others from saying. Our leaders will now see, perhaps, that clearly stated aims are themselves part of an offensive."

Roosevelt in Full Accord

At his press conference Tuesday Mr. Roosevelt said that he and White House guests had listened to Mr. Willkie's speech and emphasized that as far as he was concerned there wasn't a controversy in a carload. He declined to be drawn out in detail but asked whether there were points on which he disagreed he repeated that he had no controversy with what Mr. Willkie had said. He wanted to make it clear that, as he and Mr. Hull had previously stated, the Atlantic Charter is only Atlantic by name but universal by application.

"The Atlantic Charter applies to all humanity," the President said and agreed that his statement could be quoted as long as it was made clear that he was reiterating an old view not expressing a new one.

Secretary Hull on last July 23 had said:

"The pledge of the Atlantic Charter is of a system which will give every nation, large or small, a greater assurance of stable peace, greater opportunity for the realization of its aspirations to freedom, and greater facilities for material advancement."

However, the question which Mr. Willkie has fundamentally raised is not whether the Atlantic Charter has universal application but whether it is the adequate exposition of the United Nations' peace aims—adequate to command the deep and abiding enthusiasm of millions of people to whom freedom in the past has been mostly a word. Mr. Willkie found it wasn't and asked that something more be done. It is likely that something more will be done.

Canada Names Rationing Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 28—An administration of consumer rationing has been set up within the compass of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. A coupon rationing branch of the Prices Board has already been in existence since the rationing of certain commodities was introduced.

The new administration which will include the former body was established "in recognition of the enlarged part that consumer rationing is playing and must continue to play in the war effort." The 500 local rationing boards which are being set up across the country will all come under the direction of the headquarters at Ottawa.

The Administrator of Consumer Rationing will be L. B. Unwin, Vice-President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the great privately owned transportation system of Canada. He served as an infantryman for four years in World War I, rising from private to major. When he made the announcement of Mr. Unwin's appointment, Donald Gordon, head of the Prices Board, said:

"I know that the people of Canada are ready and willing to accept the imposition of wartime controls, and only ask that such controls as are necessary will be applied fairly and without discrimination. Consumer rationing is not a question of enforced deprivations, but simply a means to achieve an equitable share for everybody.

"The keynote is fair play to every consumer, and the appointment of a man of Mr. Unwin's standing and organizing ability to take active direction of the whole program is an assurance that rationing will be applied with impartiality and good judgment. We are fortunate to obtain his services."

Aside from a gasoline ticket rationing, which is part of the general system of conservation of commodities essential to the war effort, the only commodities to which ticket rationing has applied have been sugar, tea, and coffee. As has been announced, meat rationing is being studied, and if this should be introduced it will obviously involve an intricacy of control that does not apply to the rationing of imported articles.

Mrs. Roosevelt Pays Visit To British Clothing Depot

Continued from Page 1

tion. This knowledge enables supplies to be shifted around according to need.

After that, the official party went to another house near by, where Mrs. Roosevelt was shown enormous machines for cutting out army clothing and comforts. This branch of the Women's Voluntary Services, which is also headquarters for wool distribution, is quite separate from the Red Cross.

Mrs. Roosevelt has often said over here: "I wish my husband could see all the things I have seen." She will take these living pictures back to him and whenever she thinks of an "At," a "Waaf," or an "NFS"—national fire service—now, it will not be just a type of uniform that springs to her thought but actual people she has talked to and seen at work.

Probably never has "My Day" been quite so crowded with appointments to see people doing jobs that are of urgent importance to a country as a whole. For although the blitz is off just now, the tempo of production, air and sea warfare, and constant vigilance against invasion, all combine to give Mrs. Roosevelt the pattern of the people doing jobs which are not only related to abstract ideals but which are the objective expression of the present practical needs of those ideals.

New Roads to Link Alaska Route Urged

REGINA, Sask., Oct. 28 (CP)—The United States-Canada-Alaska Prairie Highway Association endorsed a resolution Oct. 24 urging construction of a network of improved highways to link the United States and Western Canada with the Alaska highway. The resolution is to be forwarded to the Dominion and United States Governments.

U. S. Naval Losses Heavy In First Solomons Landing

The following eyewitness account of the naval battle in the Solomons in which the United States Cruisers Quincy, Vincennes and Astoria and the Australian Cruiser Canberra were sunk was obtained on the scene by Clark Lee, Associated Press war correspondent, before his return to this country.

WITH U. S. NAVY OFF SOLOMON ISLANDS, Aug. 9 (Delayed) (AP)—At the entrance to narrow waters between Guadalcanal and Florida Islands, in the Solomons, American and Japanese warships fought their first large-scale surface engagement of the war early today, a 40-minute night battle of torpedoes and shells.

Three American cruisers and one Australian cruiser were sunk and one American cruiser and two destroyers were damaged. It was not yet known how many enemy ships were sunk or damaged.

The Japanese were attempting to attack transports from which United States Marines had been landing on Tulagi and Guadalcanal since early morning of Aug. 7, but they never succeeded in penetrating to the inner harbor.

Saw Battle From Bridge

Lieut. R. M. Bruning, who witnessed the battle from the bridge of a United States ship, described it as follows:

"On the afternoon of the eighth we received word that one Japanese cruiser and two destroyers were north of us, heading in our direction.

"At 1:45 a. m. we were awakened by the general alarm gong.

"We were headed northwest toward Savo Island. The cruiser Canberra was about 250 yards ahead of us off our starboard beam. Large flames were shooting up from its middle stack.

"Over to the northward of Savo Island, where our three cruisers had been, there was terrific firing. Two ships were shooting at each other apparently at point-blank range. Long, solid tongues of flame shot out from each ship, and beyond them were the streaks of tracer bullets. Each ship was hitting the other. I could tell the ships were close together by the flat trajectory of the firing.

"We fired for about five minutes, then ceased, since it appeared that our shells were endangering our own ships. We headed in toward Tulagi Harbor.

"Behind us the Canberra was still burning. As we turned away there was a tremendous explosion over northward of Savo, which I learned later was the Vincennes, which blew up.

Dodged Torpedos

"I learned that the officer on watch had seen flares and then a torpedo's wake. We turned right and avoided torpedoes, then left to avoid more.

"Meanwhile the firing was gradually slackening and finally died out after about 40 minutes.

"Two hours later about daylight we went back to investigate firing.

"The Canberra still was burning and at 6:30 a. m., we steamed over. The Australian cruiser was listing 20 degrees to starboard and there was a series of small explosions like shells from amidships. The explosions sent debris flying through the air. Members of the Canberra crew were climbing down her port side on ropes to boats and rafts. The Canberra's turrets were all trained to the port side to counteract the list.

Blown Into Sea

"Two destroyers came up and took off the Canberra's crew. We picked one lonesome Australian sailor with a heavy red beard. He had been blown from the Canberra by a shell.

"Over to the northward we could see the smoke of burning ships. Later they came into the harbor. It was the Astoria and a destroyer.

"About 9 a. m., there was another tremendous explosion to the west of Savo which shot up big black clouds of smoke. We did not know what it was but hoped our planes were bombing Japanese ships.

"We heard later that 30 officers were saved from the Quincy which had sunk sometime during the night but did not learn how many more might have been saved."

Axis Demands French Ships, British Radiocast States

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The BBC said in a radiocast to the continent last night that the Germans in Paris had called upon Pierre Laval, Vichy Chief of Government, for the surrender of a large tonnage of both French and foreign shipping in French ports.

The Nazi demands include 35 Norwegian, Greek, and Danish ships totaling 117,000 tons, BBC said, adding that Italy has put in a claim for 13 of these ships totaling 36,000 tons.

The radio went on to state that the pressure on M. Laval has increased because British submarines have hit 24 Axis ships since the beginning of the month.

It was first reported that Fighting French headquarters had supplied the information to the BBC, but the Fighting French disclaimed responsibility and no other source was given.

Darlan Pleased

VICHY, Oct. 28 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan announced that he had found French armed forces in Morocco full of "resolution to defend Moroccan territory" and transmitted his "very great satisfaction" to Gen. Auguste Nogues, Moroccan commander, in a letter which General Nogues made public at Rabat. Admiral Darlan has just completed an inspection tour of French West Africa and Morocco.

Axis Sympathizers Lose Citizenship

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Federal Judge Edward A. Conger yesterday denaturalized four Axis sympathizers, who said they would not fight for this country, and ordered them interned on Ellis Island as alien enemies.

The four, Carl Jaeckn, Karl Epeler, Ernest Hermann Kahrs, and Paul Benzenhofer, all naturalized Americans, said that they would not fight Germany. One said that he "would rather go to prison than fight for the United States, while another said he would "throw his papers in the gutter and spit on them."

Senate Group Majority For Poll-Tax Measure

WASHINGTON, Oct 28 (AP)—The majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee reported formally yesterday that it believed in the constitutionality and the wisdom of House-approved legislation to ban the collection of poll taxes as a prerequisite for voting in Federal elections.

The formal report followed the 13-to-5 committee vote yesterday.

Saying that states had "no right to set up a perfectly arbitrary and meaningless pretended qualification" for voters, the majority said the state poll-tax laws, at which the House bill is aimed, sprang from a desire "to exclude the Negro from voting."

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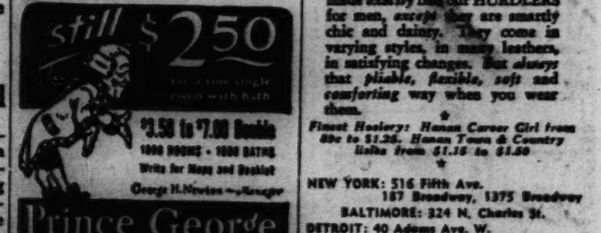


Boston Office, Kenmore 2288

Czechs Plan for Freedom On Nation's Anniversary

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated today at a service in St. Paul's Cathedral marking the twenty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic. The Czech Government in Exile made the anniversary the occasion for an announcement that daily trials and executions were still taking place in Czechoslovakia under the Nazi occupation and that from July 4 to Sept. 30, 286 Czechs were executed, among them six women.

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the darkened homes and grim, bomb-marked streets of Czechoslovakia today a nation is observing in secret the twenty-fourth anniversary of its foundation. A firmer handshake than usual, a knowing nod of the head as patriots pass each other under the watchful eyes of the conquerors, provide eloquent evidence that Czechslovakia lives on.

As Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile, declared the other day: "With breathless hope the Czechs are watching the struggle of their Allies. They are only waiting for one Allied victory in order to make the Germans scuttle out of their mock 'protectorate.'"

It was on Oct. 28, 1918, two weeks before the Germans signed the Armistice on Nov. 11, 1918, that the people of Czechslovakia revolted against the Austo-Hungarian Empire and set up an independent republic in response to the declaration of Czechoslovak independence issued by Thomas G. Masaryk, Eduard Beneš, and Milan Ratislav Štefánik in Washington on Oct. 18. Every year since—in some manner and both at home and abroad—the Czechoslovak people have commemorated that event.

Recent information from Europe indicated that the Nazis, too, would take cognizance of the day—with new stringent restrictions and perhaps with more executions. Gen. Kurt Daluege of the Nazi SS, successor to the slain Reinhard Heydrich, left Prague at the end of September, presumably to go to Berlin to attend a conference of Nazi chieftains and to receive instructions for a new purge in Czechoslovakia.

Mass Executions

The credibility of these reports appears to be borne out by news, just reaching this country, about mass executions among workers in the Skoda Munitions Factory at Pilsen. The Germans are trying by enemy means to tighten their grip on the Protectorate. Nazi authorities admit that the number of executions during the 13 months from September, 1941, until October of this year has passed the 2,000-mark. The official figure is 2,265. Since it was issued, scores of new victims have been added.

Some 100,000 patriots are estimated to have been thrown in concentration camps, and there is no way of knowing how many of those unfortunate people survive and how many will live to see the defeat of their jailers.

According to a Czech refugee who left Prague only four months ago and arrived safely in Britain, the Nazis are waging war of extermination against the Czech intellegentsia, using every conceivable pretext.

Complementing this, Czech youths are now barred from any but elementary education. All Czech universities and colleges have been closed. The number of high-schools has been reduced to one third what it was in March, 1939. The latest decree of the Quisling Minister for Education, Emanuel Moravec, restricts to 5,000 the total of Czech students who are admitted to high schools.

Most courses of instruction, even mathematics, are given in the German language. National history has been eliminated altogether from the curriculum. Only the history of Greater Germany is taught. To force pupils to comply with the new rules, parents have been notified that they will be held responsible for the 'political' behavior of their children. It is, of course, easy for the Nazis to interpret everything improper as 'political' behavior—bad marks as well as normal juvenile mischief.

Paper shortage is used as a pretext to stifle Czech literary production. No new books, not even textbooks in Czech, can be printed.

Germanization of Czechoslovakia's economic life likewise is progressing steadily. The process is furthered by the rationing of nearly all consumer goods, which allows the Nazis to exercise a strict control over small shop keepers and to push independent businessmen to the level of mere distributors of alloted goods.

After having swallowed big industry and the banking institutions in the first two years of the occupation, the Germans now are casting their eyes on medium and small business and on farm property. They are helped in their attempts to confiscate shops and farms by the Czechs themselves who trespass on the manyfold Nazi regulations whenever they have a chance.

Civilian Clothing Sought

Civilian clothes are the articles in Bohemia and Moravia most coveted by members of the occupation troops. A large portion of the approximately 100,000 German soldiers in the Protectorate apparently fear being sent to Russia. Desertions are said to have reached an alarming height. The first need of a deserter is civilian garb.

Purchase, theft and robbery are the means by which deserters try to gain possession of the vitally important outfits, and an epidemic of holdups has been reported in the blackedout streets of Prague. Deserters are said to perform the change of apparel in some dark corner of a public garden. In the great Stromovka Park, on the edge of Prague, as many as 40 to 60 uniforms have been reported discovered in a single day. Now, German soldiers have been forbidden to enter the park at all.

Police in the Protectorate are in a state of reorganization. Heretofore policemen were Czechs, with Germans occupying only executive positions. However, the Gestapo discovered that the native policemen went a long way to help their people so now all Czechs are to be dismissed from police service. New policemen are being sought and German citizens between the ages of 18 to 30 have been asked to apply for enrollment.

Fascism in Italy: Slipping After 20 Years

Twenty years ago today Mussolini seized power in Italy. What are conditions like inside Italy as this anniversary is observed? And what form of government should Italy take after the defeat of the Axis?

These and other questions are answered by two émigré Italian writers, now in London, in the following articles.

C. M. Franzero is the author of "Inside Italy." Riccardo M. Luzzatto is Vice-President of the Free Italian Movement in London.

By Riccardo M. Luzzatto
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—When Fascism, having spread over Europe, started the World War in Spain, Italians volunteered by thousands to fight for democracy. Their heroism for which they paid dearly—the Garibaldi Brigade alone lost 2,000 out of a total of 3,100 men—defeated the Fascist armies in many battles and proved that Italians can fight as bravely as anyone if they fight for their own cause.

The cause of the United Nations is their cause and Italians would fight for it if the Allies would give them a chance.

In many free countries, Italians have formed movements which, it is hoped, soon will be able to form a National Council with Count Carlos Sforza, former Foreign Minister of Italy, as President and Signor Pacciardi, who commanded in Spain, as commander of a future Italian Legion.

Our movement in London owes its importance not so much to its numbers, the Italian colony here being very small, but to the fact that it is the only free Italian movement in Europe (except for underground organizations) and that it acts in London the seat not only of the British Government but of many Allied governments and free movements with which we keep in touch. We also have regular broadcasts to Italy and a weekly publication. Direct contact with the continent is established, but for obvious reasons not much can be said about that.

British Understanding

Among many British people we found great understanding and sympathy expressed by the formation of "Friends of Free Italy" to which many prominent persons belong, among them Lord Wedgwood, a characteristic figure of British political life; Mr. Ivor Thomas, Member of Parliament, writer, and specialist on European questions; George Macaulay Trevelyan, historian and master of Trinity College, and others.

Though discussions are going on mainly about tactical questions, all Free Italian movements are fairly united regarding the future of Italy on lines expressed by Count Sforza. Italians must choose freely their form of government which almost certainly will be a strongly democratic republic. Great social reforms must insure the freedoms expressed in the Atlantic Charter in clear and precise form. A close union, and if possible a federation, with Britain, France, Yugoslavia and other European groups and states are our aims in international politics.

A sympathetic attitude on the part of all the big Allied powers and a joint official declaration about the treatment of a free Italy after the war would increase enormously our possibilities of action.

It would be an understatement to say that the morale of Italians is about to break—they never had any morale so far as this war is concerned—but it would be wishful thinking to expect a revolution to break out now. Resistance to Fascism is growing and so is Italy's traditional dislike for the Germans.

Acts of Sabotage

Acts of sabotage, attacks on Germans, and even riots occur quite frequently. Very wisely Mussolini so far has mobilized only one quarter of his boasted 8,000,000 bayonets in order to avoid including in his forces too large a number of disaffected men. Disaffection already is widespread in the Army and it is said that after Gestapo chieftain Heinrich Himmler's visit several officers were shot. Troops recently ordered to leave Greece for Libya blew up the transport. Two hundred and fifty mutineers were arrested and marched manacled through the streets of Athens among cheering Greeks. In Yugoslavia, anti-Fascists in the Italian Army of Occupation co-operate actively with the guerrillas.

Even among Fascists opposition is increasing. This is shown by frequent arrests and mass expulsions from the party. The attitude of young Fascists may lead to interesting developments. Nationalistic and strongly anti-German, they believe in the social phraseology with which Fascism is camouflaged. When they see the real face of Fascism they are disappointed and become strongly critical, if not more, while still believing themselves to be true Fascists. Many documents found on Italian prisoners of war confirmed this. Great numbers of prisoners are, however, definitely anti-Fascist and have volunteered—so far unsuccessfully—to fight against the Nazis and Fascists.

Despite all this, no full-scale revolution can be expected; there is a huge German Army of Occupation and there are more than 25,000 Gestapo agents "assisting" the Italian Ovra. But even if it were not for the Germans, the breakdown of Fascism couldn't be brought about without a crushing military defeat or the landing of an invasion army accompanied by an Italian free corps.

Italians in France take a very active part in resistance. Recently the Gestapo shot in Paris three well-known Italian anti-Fascists caught in action: Signor Mario Buzzi, Signor Spartaco Guisco, and Signor Marcello Bertone, the latter a former editor of the anti-Fascist paper La Voce Degli Italiani. Hundreds of others are in prison or in concentration camps often in immediate danger of extradition.

All Free Italians are deeply grateful to President Roosevelt for trying to save them by diplomatic action in Vichy.

By C. M. Franzero
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—The twentieth anniversary of the Fascist regime finds the Italians, like all other subjugated peoples in Europe, awaiting the day of deliverance. When that day of deliverance comes the world will find an Italy ready and eager to collaborate with democratic nations, because notwithstanding 20 years of Fascism, the temper of Italy and of the Italian people has remained fundamentally untouched.

It has become commonplace now to say that the Fascist regime is already dead and is kept on show only by the presence of Nazis in Italy. What is much more important is that the doctrine of Fascism was dead long ago and in fact it never took root in the hearts and thoughts of Italian people.

When the Attorney General of the United States, Francis Biddle, announced in his Columbus Oay address that Italians of the United States would no longer be classified as alien enemies because they had shown and proved that, while Fascism might have exercised its mirage upon them for a time, the war has brought them back to the realization of what democratic freedom means he might almost have been speaking of the whole Italian people.

"The March on Rome"

On Oct. 28, 1922 Mussolini seized power. Big expressions were then journalistically in fashion. Invitation of King Victor Emmanuel to Mussolini to form a Cabinet was described as a coup d'etat.

Mussolini, who knew the importance of words, went one better. A demonstration of riffraff who had planned to enter Rome in a noisy parade henceforth would be called "the March on Rome."

Picture cards were printed showing Mussolini at the head of his "legions," in an allegorical composition reminiscent of a Roman triumph and prints of the risorgimento period of the nineteenth century.

Nobody pointed out that Mussolini, who was reproduced on the cards in striped trousers and white spats and a large tricolor ribbon aslant his black shirt, hadn't even been with the marchers at all. He had remained in his poky newspaper office in Milan, allegedly afraid of being arrested for sedition.

Collapse of Economy

The "literary invention" of a Fascist revolution has lasted 20 years, a long time in history of a comparatively young nation.

Oct. 28, 1942 completes 20 years; and it is an appalling tragedy for the Italian people that after 20 years of Mussolinian dictatorship Italy should be today in a condition of political and economic ruin which pushes back the young modern nation of Italy to a point where it started 70 years ago after the wars of independence.

Twenty years of the Mussolinian regime have shown that at the bottom there was no actual Fascism or Fascist doctrine, but only the will and whim of a dictator.

Took Road to Conquest

The basic and fatal error of Mussolini has been to believe that out of the tormented Italy which emerged from the first World War he would have been able to forge a new Italy that would one day follow him along the road of imperial conquest.

It was a colossal delusion. Mussolini had dreamed of making Italians think in terms of an Italian race. There is no such thing as an Italian race. There is, if you like, a *gens italica* which is a quite different conception. Italians are Latins; but after all who were the Latins? If we admit existence of a Latin race we must confess that that race in time became the most polychromatic conglomerate of different peoples.

Division Not Bridged

Nonexistence of an Italian race was expressed by Count Camillo Benso di Cavour, whose work was in a great measure responsible for the creation of a unified Italy, in his famous dictum: "Now that we have made Italy, we shall have to make the Italians." The task of making one people out of the different peoples who inhabit Italy is a task that has not yet been completed—certainly not by Fascism.

The second delusion of Mussolini was derived from the first one. It was in having tried to instill into Italians a "racial sense" so that they would respond to the appeal of imperialism. Nothing could have been more contrary to the character of the Italian people and to their very essence.

Culture of Varied Sources

Italians are, culturally, imbued with the spirit of universalism. Italians have gone through 10 centuries of foreign domination and influence—a thousand years during which the peoples of Italy absorbed and blended with cultural Rome and Greece the new conception of life and culture brought from other lands.

Because of this Italians remained one of the most universally minded peoples of the world. And the Fascist experiment with its hypernationalistic outlook so unnatural to the instinct of the people was an unsuccessful attempt to alter this.

Another important point is that the Italian is a born individualist. It is this instinctive individualism of the average Italian that made possible Mussolini's ascent to power and explains 20 years of Fascism, because every class of the Italian people and every individual of each class saw in it a system whereby his own individual existence might benefit.

But as a body politic, Italians are agnostic even when they allow their personal passions and partisanship to take the upper hand. It is no exaggeration to say that Italians in their deepest heart have always treated the doctrine of a Fascist state merely as rhetorical trappings of a journalistic dictator.

So long as Mussolini redeemed marshes, excavated ancient Rome, built roads and conquered African territories cheaply the Italians remained Fascist. What the Italian people frowned at was the war in Spain and the increasing shadow of the European conflict.

Italians today are war-weary, and they would welcome peace any day.

Future Rule Uncertain

What the future of Italy will be after the war is unhappily uncertain. Some persons have been busy with plans of an extremist nature, but it would be wise to bear in mind that the Italian people are not longing for the fire of a new "revolution" to cure Italy of the evils of the old one.

If the Italian people by a plebiscite show that they want a republican government we will all accept it. But in my view it isn't unrealistic to say that a safe way to preserve social and political stability in Italy after the war would be in looking upon the monarchy as a rallying point. I say the Monarchy, not the present King, and the Crown with the ideal of national unity which is vested in it.

Italians are not intensely monarchically minded, but they are certainly even less republican-minded, and after the Fascist experience their very sense of self-protective individualism would make them prefer the safe abstraction of a Sovereign to the real or fancied danger of a petty tyrant lurking behind every Italian competing for the job of President.

Place of the Vatican

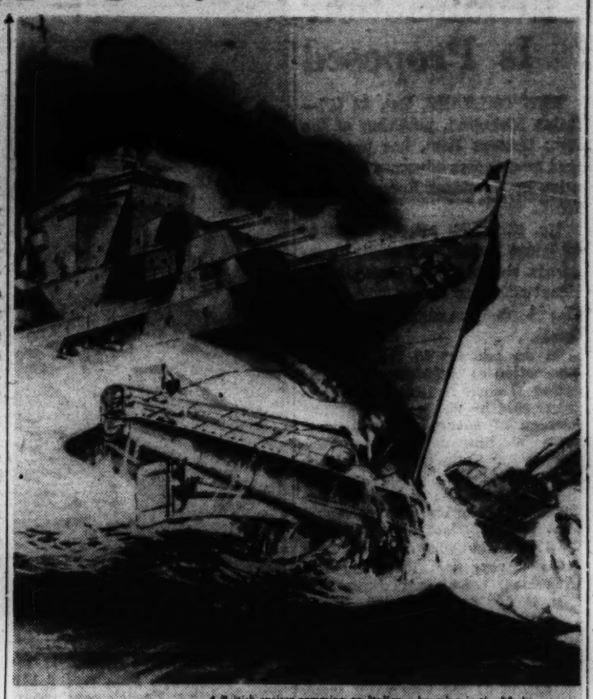
Moreover, we cannot overlook in Italy the factor of religion. Italy is by millenarian tradition the seat of the Roman Catholic Church. The Vatican is not likely to contemplate with indifference in Italy a change over from monarchy to republic.

Vatican circles contend that in the last 70 years the disappearance of monarchies in Latin countries and the advent of republican rule has often been accompanied by some form of irreligious government at times with distinctly anti-clerical attitudes.

In fact, I happen to have evidence that the Vatican would favor and support continuation of the monarchy with Crown Prince Humbert as King. It should also be born in mind that the visit of Myron C. Taylor to the Pope was an event that has stirred the imagination of the Italian people. Thousands expressed the hope that Mr. Taylor had spoken with the Pope of a separate peace for Italy.

Inexpressible hopes have been roused in the hearts of the Italian people. It seems reasonable to assume that the influence of the Roman Catholic Church will be a factor in the final disintegration of the Fascist regime.

Circumstances which cannot be foreseen will contribute to shaping the final form of the government of the future Italy. But in my opinion it can be taken as certain that it will be an entirely liberal Italy.



A British cruiser ramming an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean

BACK THEM UP!

Wide World

Picture of a British cruiser ramming an Italian submarine in the Mediterranean and an exhortation to "back them up!" is a typical British poster displayed in London on walls, buildings ,and elsewhere.

Greek Relief Asks Funds On Date of Italian Attack

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP)—In a message to the Greek people, marking the second anniversary of the Italian invasion of Greece, Prime Minister Churchill declared the day was coming when Greece's armed forces "will be with you in avenging your present sufferings." Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said "swelling numbers" of Greeks were taking part in the Battle of the Mediterranean and that "plans for the liberation of Greece in full confidence that victory and freedom come nearer every day."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—Today is the second anniversary of the Italian attack on Greece. The Greek War Relief Association took cognizance of the date to issue another appeal for needed funds and to point out the invaluable aid the unconquered Greeks have rendered to the United Nations' cause.

The Association quoted officials of the Allied governments as warning that unless relief shipments to Greece are continued 90 per cent of the Greek people will have fallen victim to the Axis war machine by next spring.

"Men, women and children in Greece have been starving by the thousands," the Association declared in a prepared statement. "The Greek people would be faced with extinction but for the relief shipments of food. . . . It was more than a year ago—Oct. 15, 1941—when the Greek War Relief Association's first mercy ship arrived in Greece. These shipments have been far from adequate, yet they have served to keep many Red Cross public soup kitchens operating and to keep many people from starvation."

When Greece was attacked, the Association pointed out, the Axis, except for the failure of its air power to subdue Britain, had an unbroken record of military success. It was one of the darkest hours in world history. But the Greek victory over the Italians marked a turning point. It exploded the myth of Italian power; it delayed the German attack on Russia and provided more time for the United Nations to mobilize their might.

"This anniversary is more than a mere commemoration of a past event," the Association declared. "Greece is still in the war. Her navy and air force, and her merchant fleet, more than 1,000,000 tons, have never been captured, and many of her soldiers have escaped to swell the ranks of the Free Greek forces now fighting side by side with the British and American troops in the Near East. Even in occupied Greece, constant guerrilla fighting shows that the historic Greek valor and passion for freedom is undestroyed."

Nazis in Key Points

LONDON, Oct. 28 (ONA)—Panayotis Cannelopolos, Vice-Premier and Minister of Defense of the Greek Exile Government, said that Hitler kept all key points leading through Greece and the Aegean to the Near East in German hands, despite nominal Italian occupation.

Only German garrisons are allowed at strategic spots like Salonika and on islands like Chios and Lesbos, to the exclusion of the Italians, Cannelopolos told a press conference. He was recently in the Near East.

The Greek Vice-Premier brought back accounts of new German, Italian and Bulgarian atrocities in Greece. Thousands of Greeks are in Axis prisons throughout Greece, including 200 high-ranking Greek officers imprisoned in Athens. Nine officers were shot recently after an attempt to escape to Egypt.

Between Sept. 10 and 15, a general strike broke out in Athens and Piraeus, with students of all schools participating. The strike was called in protest against Italian reprisals which followed a bomb explosion at a Nazi meeting in Athens, in which practically all the participants were killed.

He said that the Nazis perpetrated indescribable barbarities in Macedonia. They killed 190 men in the single village of Mossevono.

Bulgarian cruelties, he charged, exceeded those of the Germans. Twenty thousand Greeks were estimated to have been massacred in the Drame and Kavale districts in the first few months of Bulgarian occupation.

Britain Discloses Plan to Requisition Autos and Tires

LONDON (AP)—A British plan for requisitioning automobiles and tires was disclosed Oct. 27 in an order for an immediate census of all unused vehicles and tires.

Compensation will be paid after evaluation.

Bicycles, motorcycles, and vehicles carrying more than seven persons, excluding the driver, are not affected.

Some 1,000,000 cars have been laid up in Britain since gasoline rationing was instituted early in the war.

Greek Official Says Nation Knows Release Draws Nearer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—The Greek people know that the hour of their release from Axis domination is appreciably nearer, André Michalopoulos, Greek Minister of Information, declared in a radio address last night.

It was just two years ago today that Italy declared war on Greece and bombed Piraeus, and Mr. Michalopoulos' talk was made in recognition of the anniversary.

"By their resistance in the face of unspeakable misery and physical torture, the Greeks show the Germans at every turn that a civilization of 3,000 years, which has survived nine barbaric invasions, cannot be snuffed out by guns and machinery or the raucous commands of despicable Gestapo hooligans," Mr. Michalopoulos declared.

"With all the remnant of her strength, with all the fierce, inextinguishable fire of her spirit, Greece, unsubdued by the brutish and stupid truculence of a savage foe, continues to fight the good fight for freedom, in the vanguard of the United Nations.

"The shadows of this black, utter, felonious night are beginning to fade, and on the far horizon, faintly gray, the conscious twilight flickers. A new dawn stirs—a dawn whose advent is already beginning to strike chill fear into the hearts of the Führer and his foul associates and into the hearts of the German people whose savage instincts these baleful men have served so well. From America, from Britain, from Russia and from China come sure signs of the end of their tyranny and of the liberation of all oppressed people."

Mr. Michalopoulos described the heroic resistance of the Greeks against the Italians and the Germans as the spirit of true democracy.

"It was not the spirit of a caste, of military men or of outstanding leaders," he said. "It was the spirit of the ordinary humble, quiet and kindly folk who eke out a frugal livelihood from the hard, ungenerous soil of Greece, or go about their daily, unromantic business in the little towns and hamlets . . ."

Tactical Operations Held on Atlantic Coast

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Army Second Service Command and the Third Naval District announced jointly that tactical operations simulating combat conditions were held on the Atlantic coast near New York last night.

The joint statement said:

"Joint armed force tactical operations were conducted on the Atlantic coast near New York Oct. 27 for a period of more than an hour. The operations included simulated combat conditions."

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Even For Flying

...says Aeronautical Engineer

Lowell H. Brown Consulting Aeronautical Engineer, New York

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A thousand fine dealers — with specially trained fitters — carry these top quality shoes. Below is a partial listing. If your city is not included, write to E. T. Wright & Co., Inc., Dept. C-3, Rockland, Mass.

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French Workers' Resistance Sets Back Recruiting Deadline

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, Oct. 28—Organized resistance of the French against work in Germany has forced the Germans to a new extension of their deadline for recruiting of 150,000 French workers, according to the British Radio. The Germans previously extended their deadline to Nov. 30. Now it is moved ahead again to Dec. 31.

The radiocast, which reviewed the events during the critical days of Oct. 13 to 17 in Lyon, said that the French workers' resistance has also forced Chief of Government Pierre Laval to deal directly with the real leaders of The French workers organizations.

It said that M. Laval has assured the workers' representatives that the recruiting of workers for Germany would continue to be voluntary and that the Germans were forced to extend the time limit for the recruiting for workers until the end of the year.

The French workers, supported in many cases by their employers, continue to bar the attempts of the Vichy Government to recruit skilled workers for work in Germany, BBC said. The Germans were forced to extend until the end of the year the period during which they will perhaps see the arrival of some specialized workers whom they have needed so urgently ever since the middle of the summer.

Vichy Capitulates

In vain has Vichy tried, at the order of Germany, to stamp out the organized resistance of the working class by threatening those who resist with the military tribunal, BBC said. Vichy had to capitulate and had to enter into negotiation with the true leaders of the working-class organizations, instead of dealing exclusively with the leaders chosen by the Government itself.

Vichy had planned to proceed through personal pressure on workers designated by name in certain factories in order to procure for Germany the required skilled workers. Thus, for instance, in a single Lyon factory, 700 of the 4,000 workers were designated for work in Germany, but only 30 agreed to leave. The remaining 670 were simply dismissed.

In order to protest against this practice, the workers went on strike on Oct. 13. The principal establishments affected were the foundry and construction works of rolling stock for the State railroads at Lyon. The movement spread subsequently to Montlucon and to Clermont Ferrand.

The Germans, BBC declared, had demanded that M. Laval hand the workers over to the military tribunal. M. Laval had no objection to this, but he had to realize that the threat remained ineffective. In fact, the organizers of the strike let him know that these threats left them cold.

Solidarity Gains

It became thereupon evident that the movement of solidarity with those designated for Germany gained rapidly in extent, and in those factories which did not join the strike, the workers had recourse to a go-slow movement, the radiocast went on.

The Germans themselves were becoming uneasy in face of this movement, which threatened to spread over the whole of Unoccupied France. The German Consul General at Vichy was charged with reporting constantly upon the course of the negotiations between M. Laval and the workers' leaders. These negotiations made no progress until Oct. 16, when, after a long Cabinet session, M. Laval assured the workers' representatives that the recruiting of workers for Germany would continue to be voluntary.

This concession, the British Radio asserted, was made in face of the threat of a general strike set for Oct. 17. The struggle between the Vichy Government, which acts as the agent of Hitler, on the one hand, and leaders of the French working class on the other, continues at the present moment.

The workers have resisted with complete success the maneuvers of M. Laval, who had hoped to break down this resistance piecemeal. The Germans as well as M. Laval had to bow before the determination of the French workers, but they have not yet given up the attempt to break them.

Fourth Term Renunciation Is Proposed

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28 (AP)—Ralph Nicholson, publisher of the New Orleans Item, has proposed that newspapers advocate renunciation by President Roosevelt of a fourth term.

Mr. Nicholson offered a list of 10 things he said he thought newspapers should do to increase national efficiency in the war effort. The fourth-term suggestion headed the list.

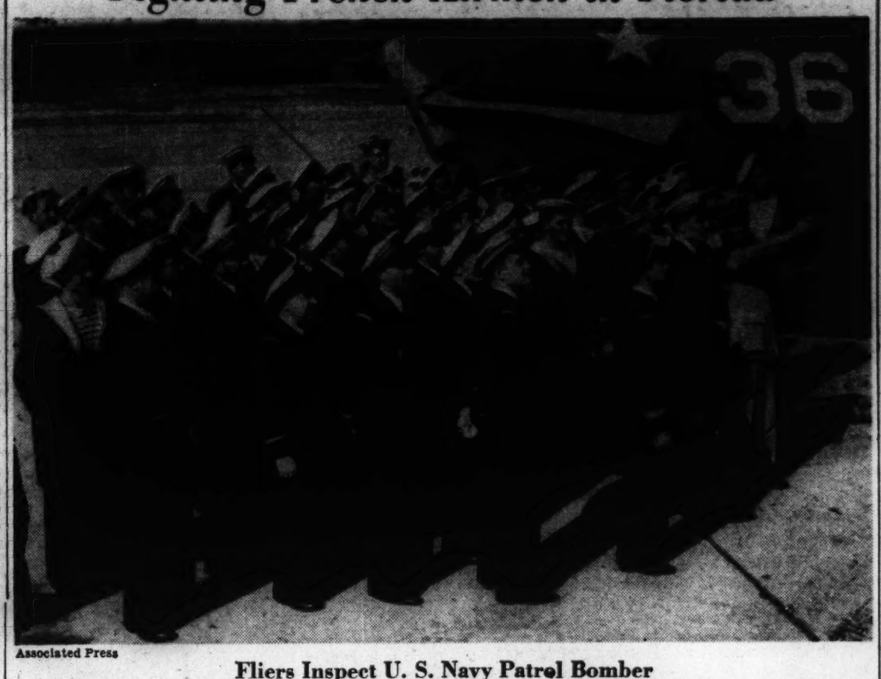
In an address to the national convention of the National Lubricating Grease Institute, the publisher said he had noted the "new barrage of sneers and criticism" from Washington against newspapers for their criticism of the war effort, adding he had no patience with the view that "because we are in the war we should shut our eyes and ears to inefficiency and stupidity."

Other proposals listed by Mr. Nicholson were immediate dismissal of Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, consolidation of all fighting forces under direction of the best qualified man in the nation, merging of labor unions, increasing of the war work week to 48 hours, drafting of all civilians for whatever work needed, Government taxing of war profits, elimination of all unnecessary bureaus, activities and expenditures, a guarantee of freedom at once to subject peoples of all nations, and seizure of all French territory wherever possible throughout the world.

Recently, he added, he had heard newspapers blamed for our defeats by the Japanese in the Pacific, on the grounds that newspapers should have raised enough of a row to prevent disastrous treaties with the Japanese and to obtain adequate fortification of America's Far East outposts.

"It seemed to me that this was entirely justified," he said, "and I wondered then what newspapers should be pointing out now in order to prevent future mistakes and defeats. . . . Newspaper people and Americans generally, are partly responsible for our failure to accomplish as much to date in the war as we should have done. Too many of us want the other fellow to do the sacrificing. Too many newspaper publishers want the curtailments to fall on other businesses, but not on theirs."

Fighting French Airmen in Florida



Associated Press

Fliers Inspect U. S. Navy Patrol Bomber

Fighting French Airmen inspect a big United States Navy patrol bomber at the Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Fla., under the guidance of Commander B. E. Moore (pointing), U. S. Navy flier. The Fighting French contingent went to the air base to receive advanced training.

Saboteur Says He and Others Were Trained by Nazis for Job

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Ernest Peter Burger, one of the two surviving members of the German saboteur gang sent to this country to cripple the nation's war production by destruction of industries, was to resume testimony today in Federal Court in the trial of six Chicagoans on charges of treason.

Burger, the first witness called by the Government, yesterday related publicly for the first time the operations of the Nazi agents, six of whom were executed in Washington Aug. 8 for their part in the abortive attempt to destroy war plants, public utilities and railroads. He and a companion were sentenced to prison.

The Nazi saboteur testified at the State's first treason trial that the members of the German gang were given special training at the Bandenburg School of Sabotage in the Reich before they embarked on their misson of destruction.

The school consisted of shops, practice grounds, pits for testing explosives, fake buildings upon which explosives were tried, a tower, buildings for classrooms and quarters, and a building modeled after American warehouses.

The eight saboteurs were taught how to handle explosives and incendiaries, mix and ignite chemicals, make timing devices and detonators from pen and pencil sets and watches, Burger testified. He also told how they toured German industrial areas and were taught how to sabotage transformers and put locomotives and cars out of commission.

His testimony related that all precautions were taken for their submarine landing in the United States last June from Lorient, France. After their arrival here, he said, he and three other agents were assigned to the western part of the country and the second group of four to the eastern section.

Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the six agents executed, was among the four assigned to the eastern district, Burger testified, but he failed in his mission in Chicago when he disobeyed instructions. He was to have obtained certain information from optical companies and give it to Burger's group, the witness testified. He also was to have resumed his work at the optical firm where he formerly was employed, was to have furnished a car for his group and was not to have visited his parents here.

Haupt visited his parents, one of the three couples on trial, and also visited the other defendants. District Attorney J. Albert Woll charged the three couples were told of his mission and agreed to help him.

The defendants charged with giving treasonous aid to young Haupt are Mr. and Mrs. Hans Max Haupt, his parents; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Froehling, his uncle and aunt, and Mr. and Mrs. Otto Richard Wergin, friends of the family.

Plan to 'Team' Small Islands Of W. Indies for Economic Rise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt pictures Britain and the United States as working hand in hand for economic and social improvement in the smaller islands of the West Indies, not only to help the people there, but also to make a contribution to world economic betterment.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke of measures to make these small islands in the Caribbean self-sufficient economically, to inaugurate compulsory education, extend the right of franchise, and expand self-government.

His press conference comment was occasioned by an earlier talk with Sir Charles Gater, British Undersecretary of State for Colonies, who called at the White House with Charles W. Taussig, United States chairman of the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission.

This Commission was established by the President and the British Government last March 9, and was directed to study "matters pertaining to labor, agriculture, housing, health, education, social welfare, finance, economics and related subjects" in the area.

Two other United States members of the Commission are Rexford Guy Tugwell, Governor of Puerto Rico, and Coert Dubois, head of the Caribbean office of the Department of State.

Mr. Roosevelt confined his remarks to the smaller islands, specifically excluding Puerto Rico, as a separate problem, and the island republics of Cuba, Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

The President said that knowing the region well he had felt for a great many years that something should be done about its social and economic future and a start was made a couple of years ago.

To benefit these smaller islands, he continued, will call for a certain amount of investment but this investment would be returned in the long run.

Most of the islands, he said, have been a liability to the nations exercising sovereignty over them—Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, France, Colombia and Venezuela.

Most of the islands, he added, are exceedingly poor. He said some could grow cattle and others could not, but that it was impossible to get meat from one island to another because of the lack of refrigeration. About all the meat available is killed, he said, a few hours before it goes on to the dining table.

Some of the islands, Mr. Roosevelt asserted, are eating food brought in from outside, sometimes from long distances. That means that their money goes to other places, and he contended that that was not good economy.

While some spots could make shoes from hides of cattle raised on the islands, he said most of the shoes were imported from England, the United States and formerly Czechoslovakia.

What he hoped for, he said, was some method through which all the islands, except the three large ones, could be brought into an economic and social team. Studies now in progress, he said, are working toward a definite result.

The Chief Executive responded in the negative to a question whether he believed a certain amount of political unity would be needed to work the desired economic and social improvements in the Caribbean area. He said, too, that it was hoped French possessions could be included but that it was a bit difficult to handle that problem.

New Cabinet In Chile Acts In Axis Crisis

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 28 (AP)—Student demonstrations for and against the Axis, a new German protest and a call for a special session of Congress Nov. 15 added new ferment today to the factional differences in Chile over the maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Axis.

The decisoin to call Congress into special session was made yesterday at the first meeting of the reorganized Cabinet. The new Foreign Minister, Joaquin Fernandez, will make a report on Chile's position at the next cabinet session, probably next Tuesday, it was said.

Pro-Democratic students marched through Santiago's main streets last night, shouting "we don't want isolationists because they are cowards and Fascists." Earlier in the day, hundreds of students gathered before the U. S. Embassy demanding that Washington make public the Chilean answer to charges of Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, that Axis spies were active in Chile and Argentina

At the Cabinet session yesterday, the new Finance Minister Guillermo del Pedregal described the Nation's financial position as reassuring. He said he expected virtually to erase the budget deficit of some $22,000,000 through an extraordinary tax to be imposed beginning in 1942 on the export of copper bars, which are produced in Chile by American companies and shipped to the United States.

It was reported that a German, sought for investigation in connection with spy activities in Valparaiso, Chile's chief port, had taken refuge in the German Embassy. Several others held in Valparaiso were taken to court for examination.

For the third time, the German Ambassador visited the Foreign Office yesterday to protest against a Government order prohibiting Axis embassies from transmitting messages to their governments in code.

Communal Kitchens Are Urged For Women Workers' Families

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Community facilities for preparing meals for families of women war workers were urged today by Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the United States Women's Bureau, after a trip to West Coast war plants.

Miss Anderson emphasized that communal kitchens could save time and energy of married women war workers and at the same time preserve the American family custom of eating at home.

At the present time, many working housewives unable to find time to market and cook are taking their entire families to restaurants and roadside taverns for meals.

Other suggestions offered by the Women's Bureau Chief to aid employed housewives included: staggered hours for some time off from the job during the day for the purpose of family marketing; placement of written orders to be delivered at the factory; special laundry facilities, public or private, where family wash can be done at reasonable cost.

The Women's Bureau Chief said that the Government might have to sponsor and regulate communal facilities to get them started, though their actual operation could be placed in private hands.

Though some of the working housewife's home responsibilities are "too intimate and personal for her to relinquish, other domestic duties such as the preparation of food, laundry work, and household cleaning are problems calling for solution in the form of community assistance," Miss Anderson declared. Much consideration, she reported, has already been given to plans for day care of children of working mothers.

British aid to married women workers, Miss Anderson pointed out, includes: Factory canteens providing hot meals for breakfast, tea, or supper; so-called "British restaurants" established by local authorities and sponsored by the Minister of Food to relieve housewives of preparation of meals in the home and to assure economical use of food, labor, and scarce facilities and equipment.

Major Benn Wins DSC for Raids On Japanese Shipping

GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia (AP)—Maj. William G. Benn, leader of three devastating raids on the Japanese stronghold of Rabaul, New Britain, in which 100,000 tons of shipping were believed blasted, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by General MacArthur Oct. 27 for "extraordinary heroism, courage, and leadership."

Major Benn led a series of raids starting Oct. 1 and continuing through Oct. 25 which General MacArthur's Headquarters said smashed Japanese ships and airdromes in support of the Battle of the Solomon Islands.

Each time he returned to report "all our planes returned safely."

15th Casualty List Issued by Navy

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Navy issued its 15th casualty list of the war Oct. 26, reporting 408 men from 43 states and Hawaii, killed, wounded, or missing.

Most of these casualties, said the Navy, resulted from combat with the enemy, but the list included also a few lost in accidents at sea or in the air on duty directly connected with war operations.

Some of those listed as missing, the Navy said, may have been rescued at sea or landed at isolated spots from which they could not communicate with naval officials. The list covered Navy and Marine Corps, but not Coast Guard personnel, and included men from all states except Delaware, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and Wyoming.

The list—194 killed, 142 wounded, and 72 missing—brought to 15,814 the total casualties announced since the start of the war for the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard—Navy: 3,788 killed, 1,069 wounded, 7,752 missing; Marine Corps, 630 killed, 515 wounded, 1,896 missing; Coast Guard, 35 killed, 9 wounded, 120 missing.

Study of Puerto Rican Conditions Is Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—A resolution for a sweeping study of Puerto Rican economic and social conditions had the support Oct. 27 of a majority of the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

Twelve of the 17 members of the committee told the Associated Press that they approved the resolution by Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico when it was sent to them by the committee clerk.

Senator Chavez, commenting on conditions in the Island, said that a basic commodity inventory on Oct. 15 showed Puerto Rican supplies of such staples as meat, potatoes, rice and onions were either exhausted or near depletion.

Quakers Find Food Hard to Get For French Winter Relief Work

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28—The task of finding food supplies for Quaker winter relief work in Unoccupied France is becoming progressively more difficult, the American Friends Service Committee reported here yesterday. Quaker headquarters in France report negotiations for supplies of dried vegetables, dried bananas, soup concentrate, and other staples and 200 cases of sardines have been obtained recently but shortages are expected to grow in the months ahead due to the year's poor harvests.

Burritt M. Hiatt, new Director of Quaker Relief, left here for Europe this month to consult with the French staff on the food shortages and other relief problems.

Child care continues to be the major concern of the Quaker Committee in Unoccupied France, the Friends' services including supplementary feeding of school children, distributions to mothers and infants, colony care, home distribution of food and money, and supplementary feeding for children in internment camps, Philadelphia headquarters reports.

During the winter of 1940-41, the Committee fed daily supplementary rations to 84,000 school children, and it reached 5,000 children during the summer months. This autumn, garden projects sponsored by the Committee and local officials and tended by the youngsters have yielded a modest harvest in cabbages, carrots, turnips, leeks, beans, and potatoes, despite the dry season.

The service for mothers and infants administered through long-established French clinics is threatened this year by dwindling supplies of milk in the Committee warehouses. The recent arrival of 6,000 tons of American Red Cross milk has, therefore, been doubly welcome to the French people, the Committee reports.

Approximately 500 city children, many of them orphans of war, are cared for in Quaker "country-house" colonies, while about 250 more children are aided in their own homes by supplementary food and finances furnished by the Quakers. Supplementary feeding for children in the internment camps of France has continued through the summer and, in the opinion of experts, has saved hundreds of young children from starvation.

Families resettled in the towns of Penne and Puycelci, in a project accomplished with Quaker aid, report satisfaction with the new communal centers. Families which turned to toy manufacture in the village shops of Penne report busy Christmas orders, while the cabinetmakers of Puycelci are finding useful service in making sturdy furniture.

Model Village

By Religious News Service

PHILADELPHIA — Volunteers of the American Friends Service Committee have accepted an invitation to help Mexican peasants build a new model village for the citizens of Ana near La Paz, Mexico. The project is fostered by the Banco Ejidal of the Mexican Government and will be dedicated by President Avila Camacho of Mexico.

Quakers are helping in this building project in the afternoon. From 7 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon they have been picking cotton for the ejido school.

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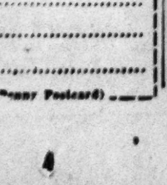

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Blanks Out for Rationing Of Gas on National Basis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Distribution started yesterday of the blanks on which 27,000,000 United States motorists must pledge to obey the 35-mile speed limit, keep their tires in repair, and not to possess more than five tires a car as a condition to obtaining gasoline rations.

The forms, consisting of a tire record and an application for basic gasoline rations, soon will be available to the public through service stations, garages, tire shops, and other places designated by local ration boards.

Except in the East, where gasoline is already rationed, the applications must be presented to a schoolhouse registrar during the registration period beginning Oct. 29. In the East, the form must be filed with a local rationing board as a condition for retaining the ration book already issued.

Any applicant who owns more than five tires for each automobile must dispose of the extra tires before receiving a gasoline ration. Tires may be sold to the Government by notifying the Railway Express Agency to call for them.

On the tire-inspection record, which is separate from the gasoline-ration application form, the applicant must list by serial number all tires he owns.

In the East, motorists will mail both parts of the form to local boards. If only five tires are shown, the board will file the application part of the form and return the tire-inspection record for the owner's use. A passenger car may not be operated after Dec. 12 without a tire-inspection record.

Tokyo Belittles U. S. Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28—Tokyo and Berlin propagandists used an old Nazi propaganda trick yesterday when they released the first official Japanese statement in several weeks on the morning of U. S. Navy Day. The Japanese report was put on the air by Tokyo in English code at 7:30 a. m. Eastern War Time in time to make the afternoon papers.

The report covered the period from Aug. 25 to Oct. 25, during which time it was claimed that 22 American ships had been sunk. Added to this assertion was a report of further American ships sunk Oct. 26 in what the Japanese have now titled "The Naval Battle of the South Pacific."

This name is apparently intended to imply that it is the decisive battle of the war in this theater of operations. (In describing a previous engagement the Japanese had invented the name "Battle of the Coral Sea," which was generally accepted by the press and radio in this country.)

The Tokyo broadcast gave away the motive for the precise timing of this "communiqué" when it said, "it is doubly significant that it (the 'communiqué') should come even on United States Navy Day, when Americans usually look at their superficially magnificent navy and heave their breasts with pride."

Painting of 'Night Hawks' Wins Garrett Prize in U. S. Exhibition

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—An oil painting depicting a midnight lunchroom, and entitled "Night Hawks," won for Edward Hopper of New York the Ada S. Garrett prize of $750 at the 53rd annual exhibition of American paintings and sculpture Oct. 27.

The exhibition is being held at the Art Institute of Chicago.

Alfeo Faggi, the Woodstock, N. Y., sculptor, was awarded the Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan Art Institute medal and honorarium of $500 for his bronze sculpture portraying the figure of Christ Jesus being let down from the cross.

The Norman Wait Harris silver medal and prize of $500 went to Peppino Mangravite of New York for his painting, "Deliverance."

Raymond Breinin of Chicago was awarded the Norman Wait Harris bronze medal and prize of $300 for a landscape called, "He Walks Alone."

The jury this year was made up of Franklin C. Watkins, Philadelphia painter; Jerry Farnsworth, resident artist at the University of Illinois; John O'Connor, acting director of the Carnegie Institute of Fine Arts, Pittsburgh; and two New York sculptors, Jose de Creeft and Oronzio Maldarelli.

Other awards:

Julian Levi, New York, the M. V. Kohnstamm prize of $250 for his seascape, "Wellfleet Harbor."

Thelma Globe, Chicago, the Bertha Aberle Florsheim prize of $100 for her city landscape, "East on St. James."

Sidney Laufman, Bluffton, S. C., the William M. F. French memorial gold medal for his painting, "Field of Broom" (Special Jury).

Honorable mentions in painting went to Charles M. West, Jr., Indianapolis; Virginia Cuthbert, Buffalo, N. Y., and Joseph Hirsch, Philadelphia. Lillian Landis, New York, was honorably mentioned in sculpture.

Nylon Shopping Card For Milady's Purse

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has taken steps to protect Miss and Mrs. America from nylon hose "bootleggers."

A shipping card that every woman can tuck in her purse when she goes hose-hunting soon will be issued, the OPA announced.

Listing the new ceiling prices on all types of nylons, the card can be obtained by writing OPA headquarters in Washington.

"With this addition to her shopping gear, a woman can take full advantage of OPA's action against the 'bootleg' prices often demanded for nylon hose in recent months," the announcement stated. "And to make her job of price-checking easier, the card will show which facts on type and quality must be marked or labeled on each pair."

Oregon Man Wins Student Vote As the Star Farmer of America

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 28 (AP)—A mild-mannered, six-foot Oregonian, who tills his land with horses because "it's more economical," has been chosen star farmer of America.

He is James Henry Thompson, married and a third generation farmer in the Willamette Valley near Salem, Ore.

The honor was bestowed upon him at the fifteenth convention of the Future Farmers of America—organization of 250,000 high school vocational agriculture students from over the nation. With the award goes $500 from the weekly Kansas City Star.

James began his farming career at the age of nine when his father, J. J. Thompson, a Shropshire sheep breeder, gave him a purebred ewe lamb. In a dozen years James ran the gift lamb into a $6,000 farm investment.

Today, he farms 187 acres, 50 of which he owns, and has eight cows, a bull, three heifers, three mares and a colt.

James, married since Jan. 24, already has decided to stick with farming for life—with the exception, of course, of that interlude he expects Uncle Sam to ask him to spend in a uniform.

"Sure, I'm expecting to go to war but I do hope I won't be called until I get next season's crops planted," was the way he disposed of army life for the moment.

A country boy all his life, James doesn't aspire to own a large farm. The taxes mount too high, he says, when you own too much land.

Gas Mask Makers To Get E Pennant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 — One of the outstanding achievements of women in industry received official recognition when Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson announced the Army-Navy Production Award will be conferred upon the employees of Johnson and Johnson Gas Mask Division, Plant 1 and Plant 2.

Appropriate ceremonies will be held at Plant 1, Chicago, on Nov. 7. The Army-Navy E Pennant will be presented by Brig. Gen. P. X. English, while "E" pins will be handed out by a Navy representative. Music will be provided by the Chicago Board of Trade Post Number 304 Band, Col. Armin F. Hand, conductor.

This award crowns an amazing achievement in production of war equipment, as 88 per cent of the Johnson & Johnson employees are women. Starting from scratch barely two years ago, these women war workers have established an outstanding record of devotion to duty and untiring effort. Turning out gas masks for the armed services in unbelievable quantities, they are also producing in volume for civilians.

Hundreds of smartly-uniformed women work three shifts a day to turn out these vital protective units. Of interest to the women is the fact that the uniforms were designed by one of America's outstanding fashion stylists.

26 Indictments In Gas-Book Thefts

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 28 (AP)—Two policemen, a former ration board employee and 23 other persons were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury yesterday on charges of being involved in large-scale illegal use of gasoline ration books and coupons, thousands of which the United States attorney's office said had been stolen.

The United States attorney's office said the policemen-defendants were John W. A. Griggs and Charles Wendlandt, both of the Newark police department. They and the other defendants probably will be arraigned in Federal Court at Newark next Tuesday.

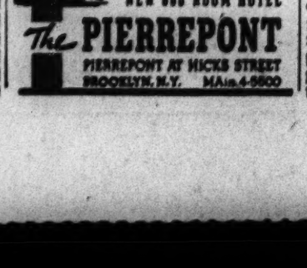
'Job Freeze' Serious, A. F. of L. Head Says

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor asserted Oct. 27 that general "job freezing" legislation at this time would be premature and that the voluntary system must first be utilized to the limit.

His views, contained in a statement, were regarded as more emphatic than the official expressions in the A. F. of L. convention two weeks ago and substantially paralleled those of the C.I.O. as expressed in the economic outlook last week.

"Job freezing is a serious step," said Mr. Green. It is a substitute for the democratic process. It strips men of freedom of action and is compulsory in character. Before resort is made to job freezing, definite preliminary steps should be taken in the setting up of standards which management, as well as labor, should observe.

"Definite provision for occupational deferment and guarantees of social security, accident prevention and unemployment compensation should be provided for. None of these preliminary steps has thus far been taken. . . . We regard job freezing legislation at present as premature. We will vigorously oppose the enactment of such legislation at this time."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Food Plan Would Make Hawaii Victory Garden of the Pacific

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, T. H.—Food production plans now in the process of experimental development here envision the ultimate conversion of Hawaii into the Victory Garden of the Pacific.

Plans for agricultural diversification in these islands have been almost completely recast. Now the food control authorities and the agriculturists are looking beyond mere self-sufficiency to the time when Hawaii may be able to serve as a source of food for the increasing number of American outposts and garrisons in the central and south Pacific.

Food control and food production have figured prominently in the preparations for the defense of Hawaii, but the steps taken to place production schedules, conceived in peacetime, into actual operation under wartime conditions have lagged far behind other defense measures. Numerous unforeseen obstacles have emerged, like boulders in a field, to retard the efforts to make Hawaii more nearly self-sufficent.

Tackled From New Angle

Old plans, which relied heavily on the voluntary co-operation of the plantations and the truck farmers, have been scrapped or drastically revamped. Now the problem of producing more food in these islands is being tackled from a new angle. The theory, which is the basis for the new program, is that if the fertile soil of Hawaii is to be put to work producing diversified agricultural crops without further delay and confusion, both land and labor must be assigned for that purpose under military supervision.

There is general agreement here that Hawaii can and should produce more food crops. The necessity for a diversified production program in the islands has become more apparent as the trend of the Pacific war has magnified Hawaii's potential use as a base of supply for other bases and occupied territories.

Last year 42 per cent of the vegetables consumed in Hawaii were produced in Hawaii; 58 per cent were imported from the mainland. In theory Hawaii could be 100 per cent self-sufficient in vegetable production. (In the old days the Hawaiians had no imports; lived on taro; fish, sweet potatoes, bananas, other vegetables and fruits.) Present day food planners are not aiming at 100 per cent self-sufficiency for these islands, but they are hoping to cut down the percentage of imports and perfect a production schedule which would enable the Islanders to feed themselves, if they were subjected to a blockade, or if it became necessary to shift substantial numbers of ships to some other war front.

Uncertain Status

Chief among the problems produced by the war and not completely anticipated in the pre-war plans for feeding Hawaii in an emergency period have been the disruption of inter-island commerce; the uncertain status of the Japanese farmers who were pertinued demand for sugar which has made the plantations reluctant to divert land and a diminishing labor supply to less profitable truck farming.

Original plans called for an exchange of agricultural products among the islands of the Hawaiian group. Each island was to be encouraged to produce that vegetable for which its soil was best suited and in the cultivation of which its farmers were most thoroughly experienced. But since the outbreak of war it has been impossible to maintain regular or adequate shipping schedules within the Hawaiian group. Ships have been diverted for more important war assignments, and the Navy has hesitated to authorize establishment of regular schedules which would enable the alien Japanese farmers to keep posted on inter-island ship movements.

So now the farmers on each island in Hawaii are advised to work out a self-sufficient production schedule for their individual island. Wherever possible, individual communities on the various islands are advised to produce enough vegetables to serve their immediate needs. Thus, the emphasis now is on the development of numerous independent strong points of subsistence.

On the Island of Oahu and on other islands to a lesser extent the uncertain status of the Japanese farmers has become a major obstruction to food-production plans. The great percentage of the truck farming in Hawaii is done by Japanese. By Oct. 1 more than 100 Japanese farmers on Oahu had been moved from their farms. Some of their land was requisitioned for military use. In other cases Japanese were moved out because the military authorities did not want them within or near the restricted areas. These farmers, many of whom were the most skilled vegetable growers in the Territory, were dispossessed of their acreage before any plan was formulated for their continued employment or for using their valuable knowledge and experience in vegetable production. The Japanese farmers, and the committed to remain on their lands have hesitated to proceed with long-range planting schedules for fear that they, too, soon will be moved.

Calculations Upset

Now, however, after a period of several months during which this maladjustment was reflected in a sharp decrease in vegetable production in Hawaii, arrangements are nearing completion for making new lands available for these farmers. Tentative plans called for the allocation of approximately 1,000 acres on Oahu for use by the dispossessed farmers under military supervision.

Original arrangements for keeping these islands well stocked with fresh vegetables relied heavily on the voluntary co-operation of the larger plantations. But here again pre-war calculations have been upset. As of Sept. 1, the sugar and pineapple plantations of the Territory had 537 acres of food crops and 202 acres of feed crops under cultivation. Planted acreage had decreased 18 per cent from the August total, and estimated production had decreased 57 per cent. By Oct. 1 there had been another drop of about 12 per cent below the September figure.

As of Aug. 1 of this year approximately 80 per cent of the total truck crop acreage in Hawaii was estimated to be on small farms; 20 per cent on plantations. By Oct. 1 plantation acreage in truck crops had decreased to 15 per cent, and from this acreage the plantations were producing only 7 per cent of the vegetables grown in Hawaii. This latter figure appears even smaller when measured against other statistics showing that of the 307,000 acres under cultivation in Hawaii, 291,000, or about 95 per cent, are reserved by sugar and pineapple plantations.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ACROSS THE PACIFIC — Impressive action thriller in which Humphrey Bogart pits himself against ruthless men working for Japan.—M.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE—Melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case.—M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED — Comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART — Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M. Y. C.

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY—Occasionally offensive marital farce.—M.

BAMBI—In terms of color abstraction used for dramatic purposes, this is the most advanced of Disney pictures. Strong propaganda against hunting. Some unfortunate features.—M. Y.

BATTLE OF MIDWAY—Two-reel Technicolor documentary. An impressive glimpse of the speed and destruction of aerial warfare.—M. Y. C.

BERLIN CORRESPONDENT—The Gestapo is foiled right and left.—M. Y.

BETWEEN US GIRLS—Amusing and frequently hilarious farce. Expertly mischievious performance by Diana Barrymore.—M. Y.

BEYOND THE BLUE HORIZON — Technicolor adventures of Dorothy Lamour and a pet chimpanzee in the jungle.—M. Y.

BIG SHOT—Murders, chases, jail break, and other such excitements.—M.

BIG STREET—Fantasy about a bus boy's devotion to an injured night club singer unaware of his sacrifices —M.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New

BLUES IN THE NIGHT — Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BOOGIE MAN WILL GET YOU—Burlesque of horror films, amusing in its way.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite gangster motif.—M. Y.

BROADWAY—Murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUSES ROAR—Melodrama about saboteurs' efforts to plant bomb on bus.—M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Musical about West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M. Y.

CALLING DR. GILLESPIE—Fairly exciting murder thriller against hospital background.—M. Y.

CANAL ZONE — Action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M. Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. Story about business and romantic rivals who take rivalry into the air.—M. Y.

CAREFUL, SOFT SHOULDERS—Farce melodrama about a Washington lady who turns spy.—M. Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT — Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief according to formula.—M. Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M. Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M. Y. C.

CROSSROADS — Psychological melodrama. Well acted, sometimes tense, but unsatisfactory conclusion.—M. Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of peril.—M. Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL — Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. —M. Y.

DESPERATE CHANCE FOR ELLERY QUEEN—A rather confused whodunit.—M. Y.

DESPERATE JOURNEY—Implausibility, speed, and excitement as RAF bomber crew, brought down over Germany, escape to England.—M. Y.

DEVIL WITH HITLER — Burlesque in which Satan tricks Hitler into performing a good deed. Sparingly funny.—M. Y.

DR. BROADWAY — Grade B melodrama about physician mistakenly suspected of murder.—M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Introduces an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. The usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense scenes of air battle, London under fire, and Commando raid pegged on story about brash American pilot. Technically superior.—M. Y.

ESCAPE FROM CRIME—Effective "B" crime melodrama about ex-convict trying to go straight.—M. Y.

EYES IN THE NIGHT—Uncommonly good melodrama in which blind detective and his dog solve mystery. —M. Y.

EYES OF THE UNDERWORLD—Honest police chief is framed and cleared in 61 minutes.—M. Y.

FALCON'S BROTHER — Tom Conway takes over from George Sanders in RKO's mystery series.—M. Y.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wisecracks by musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical —M. Y.

FLYING TIGERS—Exciting aerial shots and foreword written by Chiang Kai-shek decorate romantic melodrama about two A. V. G. airmen and a pretty nurse in China.—M. Y.

FOOTLIGHT SERENADE—Fast, sprightly, and efficient backstage film musical cut in standard pattern. One song in questionable taste.—M. Y.

FOR ME AND MY GAL—Memento of vaudeville's former days. Plenty of old songs, interspersed with tribulations of hero and heroine.—M. Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sentimentalities.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Old-fashioned comedy-drama holdum.—M. Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GAY SISTERS—Pointless and unpleasant comedy drama about a trio of girls whose patrimony has been tied up in the courts.—M.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK — Sentimental crime melodrama.—M. Y.

GET HEP TO LOVE—Gloria Jean retires from the concert stage for a romantic high school career.—M. Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN — Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL TROUBLE—Romantic farce about a South American in New York to borrow millions for his rubber plantations.—M.

GIVE OUT, SISTERS—Slender musical comedy with rousing song numbers for conclusion, some lively dancing, but stereotyped plot.—M. Y.

GLASS KEY—Brutal and cynical crime melodrama.—M.

GOLD RUSH — Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER—Mystery melodrama. Familiar technique, capably handled.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HARD WAY—Ruthless heroine maneuvers sister-in-law from poverty to theatrical fame. Candid but sordid study, well acted.—M.

HENRY AND DIZZY — Latest in the Aldrich family series, with Henry involved in characteristic tangles happily resolved as usual.—M. Y. C.

HER CARDBOARD LOVER—Tedious comedy about young gambler who loses money to rich woman and pays off by becoming her secretary and protector.—M.

HERE WE GO AGAIN—Comedy designed for Bergen-McCarthy and Fibber McGee-Molly fans.—M. Y.

HOLIDAY INN—Irving Berlin's "Easter Parade" and Fred Astaire's firecracker dance stand out in this musical. Mr. Astaire does one dance as if intoxicated.—M. Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M .Y.

ICELAND—Music and skating, with an Icelandic romance between Sonja Henie and a U. S. Marine.—M. Y.

I MARRIED AN ANGEL — Loosely woven musical, with unhappy air of sophistication and poor taste.—M

Gene Kelly
On the screen in "For Me and My Gal"

MISTER V—Spy melodrama with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M. Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOON AND SIXPENCE—Candid, unorthodox, frequently amazing, and not altogether successful film about stock broker who deserts wife and family to become a painter. Excellent performance by George Sanders.—M.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MOSCOW STRIKES BACK—Russian documentary of defense of Moscow, studying in humanly heroic terms the effect of a great war in which everyone fights.—M. Y.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful c. the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative.—M. Y. C.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller.—M. Y.

SEVEN SWEETHEARTS — Tulip time and romance. Heavily sentimental.—M. Y.

SHANGHAI GESTURE — Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic —M.

SHERLOCK HOLMES AND THE VOICE OF TERROR — Saboteur melodrama with war background.—M. Y.

SHIP AHOY — Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS — Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y

SOMEWHERE I'LL FIND YOU—Dull and offensive melodrama about a foreign correspondent and a girl. Poorly faked scenes of Bataan.—M.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS — Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

SPOILERS — Story of honky tonk queen.—M.

SPY SHIP — Implausible melodrama about spies and fifth columnists.—M.

SPRING SONG — Enchanting Soviet musical.—M. Y. C.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A. or of returning to England as RAF pilot, Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertaining musical.—M. Y.

TALES OF MANHATTAN — Not very exciting or comical tale of the progress of a tail coat from tailor's dummy to scarecrow. One scene in poor taste.—M.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING—Another wacky comedy in which the heroine, a dominating business woman, falls in love with her male secretary, a struggling painter. Smooth and amusing in its kind.—M. Y.

TALK OF THE TOWN—Deft combination of romance, comedy, and melodrama.—M. Y.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE —Characteristic Hugh Herbert farce —M. Y. C.

THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE—Antic farce-comedy designed to balance delicately on edge of indecency. Contains prolonged scene of intoxication.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted, but point of it is lost.—M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times, often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

THIS IS THE ENEMY—Soviet view of German barbarism, cowardice, and cruelty. Outright propaganda, but capably directed and brilliantly acted —M. Y.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THROUGH DIFFERENT EYES — Mystery melodrama with a somewhat implausible story but an expert character study of a small town public prosecutor done by Frank Craven. —M. Y.

TISH—Tish loses her flavor in a sentimental comedy.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE — Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M. Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M. Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT — Artificially distorts well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M. Y. C.

TOWER OF TERROR—Gruesome English thriller with Wilfrid Lawson as deranged lighthouse keeper.—M.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant, amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

TUTTLES OF TAHITI — Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

TWIN BEDS—Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M. Y.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M. Y.

UNITED WE STAND—Grim record of aggression from Versailles to 1941.—M. Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN — Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political.—M.

WAKE ISLAND — Impressive re-creation of historic defense. Some fictionization, but, on the whole, written, directed, and acted with sincerity and truthfulness.—M. Y.

WE WERE DANCING — Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness to hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS — One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers —M. Y.

WHITE CARGO—Adaptation of Leon Gordon's stage play of white men in the tropics.—M.

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

WINGS AND THE WOMAN — Amy Johnson's pioneering achievements in aviation and her brief marriage, recorded in a candid, intelligent, timely film.—M. Y.

WINGS FOR THE EAGLE—Shots of plane construction interrupt an untidy triangle comedy with morale-building overtones.—M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR — Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful —M.

WORLD AT WAR—Useful, instructive, and, in some respects, superior film history of war from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK AT ETON—Mickey Rooney playing the type of obnoxious American who is an embarrassment at home and an annoyance abroad.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M. Y.

YOU CAN'T ESCAPE FOREVER—Managing editor and girl reporter versus black market gangsters. Rough, rapid melodrama.—M. Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE TELLING ME—Mainly Hugh Herbert with varied assortment of antics.—M. Y.

Recent Releases

FOREST RANGERS—Forest fires in Technicolor, with artificial triangle plot.—M. Y.

MAN IN THE TRUNK—Fairly bright reworking of mystery comedy in which revenant helps solve his own murder. —M. Y.

NOW, VOYAGER—Shallow but rather entertaining romantic melodrama in which a dowdy duckling, counseled by a psychologist, becomes a swan —M.

SIN TOWN—Frontier boom town stuff, poorly done. M.

THUNDER BIRDS—Technicolor and romance decorate an RAF trainee's course of instruction in Arizona.—M. Y.

YOU WERE NEVER LOVELIER—Latest Astaire-Hayworth romance trips the light fantastic to an impeccable Jerome Kern score in a sparkling film musical.—M. Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh. Plight of young Negro treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Routine Western.—M. Y.

INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seaman. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not overcredible.—M. Y.

INVISIBLE AGENT—Spy story utilizing camera tricks. A mixture of brutauity and Keystone comedy.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH — Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than average, building atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED — Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself, under new name and is cleared by confession.—M. Y.

JACKASS MAIL — Customary Wallace Beery comedy melodrama.—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS — Melodrama about Parisienne who sacrifices self to aid Free French flier and his comrades. Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M. Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN — Domestic comedy and action drama skilfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some brutality.—M. Y.

JUKE BOX JENNY—"Musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of farmers against dictatorial wholesalers. Rough and tough but effective, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored and too horrific at times.—M. Y.

KATHLEEN—A few passages are engaging, humorous or poignant, otherwise pedestrian and over sentimental. —M. Y. C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neat detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KING'S ROW — Rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes.—M. Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT — Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY GANGSTER — Mediocre crime melodrama.—M.

LADY IN A JAM—Fluffy and often hilarious satirical farce. Delightfully acted.—M. Y.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M. Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M. Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elementary humor.—M. Y.

LOVES OF EDGAR ALLAN POE—John Shepperd's performance as Poe distinguishes film which, though relatively accurate, misses cinematic possibilities.—M. Y.

MAD MARTINDALES—Slapdash farce against backgrounds of early twentieth century.—M. Y.

MAGNIFICENT AMBERSONS — Orson Welles drama about proud rich family which rides for fall. Several good performances.—M.

MAGNIFICENT DOPE—Intermittently amusing farce in which rustic teaches some New Yorkers to relax.—M. Y.

MAISIE GETS HER MAN—Mildly entertaining episode. Down-at-heel characters, a would-be vaudevillian, and a swindler figure in story.—M. Y.

MAJOR AND THE MINOR—Vehicle farce, sometimes uproarious, occasionally in questionable taste.—M. Y.

MALE ANIMAL — Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M. Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER—Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining of its kind.—M. Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes Moodlumism featured in story —M.

MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about carnival rider who becomes great ballerina—M.

MEXICAN SPITFIRE'S ELEPHANT — Another triangle of scrambled identities involving Uncle Matt, the bibulous Lord Epping, and Carmalita. Jewel smugglers, too.—M.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Notable film, combining humor, pathos, romance, and tragedy in a story which pictures the effect of the war on an upper middle-class English family.—M. Y. C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

MY SISTER EILEEN — Amusing film farce, some of it in questionable taste. —M.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

NIGHT IN NEW ORLEANS—A murder mystery with emphasis on comedy.—M. Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M. Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M. Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN — Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M. Y. C.

ONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT IS MISSING —Exciting and well-acted account of escape of six RAF airmen from Netherlands.—M. Y.

ORCHESTRA WIVES—Pleasant comedy decorations, some well-played tunes, and whirlwind dance finish; but singularly unpleasant story.—M.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS — Naval code expert deciphers secret message to save American troop transport.—M. Y.

PANAMA HATTIE—Mildly entertaining musical. One distasteful song.—M. Y.

PARDON MY SARONG — Abbott and Costello do their best, with little avail, to brighten a dull and occasionally offensive farce.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. —M. Y.

PIED PIPER — Stirring melodrama of small children in flight before Nazi invasion. Excellent propaganda for the cause of the United Nations.—M. Y. C.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

PRIDE OF THE YANKEES—Incidents in the life of Lou Gehrig. Entertaining, moving, and generally accurate film, acted with warmth and sincerity. Several interesting and exciting baseball sequences.—M. Y. C.

PRIORITIES ON PARADE—Minor effort but low comedy nonsense is amusing in spots.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyers against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large and dull.—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M. Y. C.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS — Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M. Y. C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal, confessed, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

Phillips Orders Liquor Taken Even If on Army Reservation

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Oct. 28 (AP)—Gov. Leon C. Phillips not only has directed the taking of 5,400 pints of liquor destined for the officers' mess at Fort Sill, he also has instructed State agents to enter the Federal Reservation if necessary to enforce Oklahoma dry laws, he said today.

The whisky was seized Oct. 26 at a warehouse here.

"They had an idea," said the Governor, a militant dry, "that they were so tough that if it was shipped to a military reservation we couldn't come in and get it.

"But I instructed State Safety Commissioner Walter B. Johnson that if he had information liquor was in the officers' mess, to go get it."

Mr. Phillips did not explain whether by "they" he meant the officers of the big southwestern Oklahoma field-artillery center—who so far have declined comment on the long-smoldering controversy—or the importers.

Mr. Phillips took the position that when Oklahoma passed its Liquor Permit Law in 1939, the Federal Government was morally bound to keep intoxicants out of the State, and added: "It is up to the War Department to act now."

The Permit Law, adopted to conform with Federal law setting up protection machinery for dry states after repeal, allows only medicinal or sacramental alcohol to be imported.

County Attorney Lewis R. Morris, backing up the Governor, filed charges of illegal possession against the operator of the warehouse at which the seizure was made, a warehouse dockman, and a truck driver. The three pleaded innocent and were released on bond.

Mr. Morris said he had searched the statutes and had found none which would permit the shipment of whisky to a Federal reservation lying within a dry State.

Last June Mr. Phillips charged whisky was being shipped to the Fort and ordered State officers to stop liquor-laden trucks. The post was reported then to have directed officers to cancel liquor orders and to have halted the serving of drinks at the officers' mess.

Mexico Pays a Century-Old Debt To the Authors of National Anthem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Mexico has just paid an almost century-old debt to the authors of its national anthem.

In connection with ceremonies honoring memories of poet Francisco González Bocanegra and musician Jaime Nuñó, descendents received payment of the debt contracted in 1854 when the Santa Ana administration sponsored a contest for words and music suitable for a national anthem, offering an award "according to merit."

The poem of Francisco González Bocanegra was chosen and the music of Jaime Nuñó, and to each man due thanks was expressed by the Government; but somehow the pecuniary award was overlooked. In 1901 the matter was again called to attention, and Jaime Nuñó was given 2,000 pesos, a sum fixed by the Chamber of Deputies. Bocanegra was still not paid.

The current Governmental administration, through the initiative of the Secretary of Education, has attempted to rectify the oversight by according to Mrs. Mercedes Serralde González Bocanegra de Ortega, descendent of the poet, the same amount paid in 1901 to Nuñó. In addition the descendents of the musician Nuñó, Miss Christina Mercedes Nuñó and James F. Nuñó, were also paid 368 pesos in remuneration for expenses sustained by the composer when he published his musical score for distribution among official bands and orchestras.

These descendents participated in the impressive ceremonies held in connection with Columbus Day celebrations here, in which 10,000 school children sang the national anthem in the great Zocala plaza before the National Palace. The remains of Nuñó and González Bocanegra were interred in a place of honor with other national heros. The remains of Nuñó were accompanied from Buffalo, N. Y., by the musician's children, who were American-born. Mexican officials have discussed granting Mexican citizenship to these descendents, waiving usual citizenship formalities.

According to Mr. Nuñó his father, a native of Spain, was reserved and laconic in imparting information about his life, and until they were almost grown the children did not know he was the author of Mexico's National Anthem. In the United States his father taught music and composed music which is even yet sung in churches of New York City, he says.

Meanwhile, it has been announced the Secretary of Public Education is preparing a project to determine the occasions in which the National Anthem may be played or sung, to prevent its being used incorrectly or as propaganda.

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You'll be grateful that TREADE

Dorothy Draper, Designer, Ties Up Her Hotel Decorations All in One Package

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dorothy Draper, noted industrial designer, editor, author, and decorator, who packages hotels and delivers them with as much facility as the milkman deposits his bottles, has just returned from a flight to Brazil. Tucked away in the trim vest pocket of her smart gray suit is a contract to decorate the first of a group of great tourist hotels to be built in Brazil.

That a woman should be asked to execute this exploit in industrial design in a country so conservative as far as women in business are concerned, indicates the steady broadening of thought in our South American neighbor. That an American woman should be given this dramatic opportunity is exciting. That this plum should fall straight into the capable hands of Dorothy Draper seems exactly right.

Natural Flair For It

Mrs. Draper has a natural flair for such a project, and brings to it the same originality, gaiety, and boundless enthusiasm which she imparted to her work at Hampshire House—a 37-story hotel which she styled and decorated from its roof to its maids' uniforms, one of the largest decorating jobs ever awarded to a woman. She did the same with the Gideon Putnam Hotel at Saratoga Springs, the exclusive River Club in New York, the Delnor Hospital at St. Charles, Ill., and many other buildings. One marvels at her capacity and sparkling zest for such vast undertakings.

"Brazil has so much to give us that is beautiful," she said, the memory of her trip still lighting her eyes as she spoke. "Her people are gracious and utterly charming. And think! This great country, as large as the United States, is now only three 14-hour flying days from New York. After the war it will be much shorter.

"On all sides I found fluent expressions of the baroque in architecture—a period of which I am very fond, with its plain spaces and ornate carvings, its irregularities and power. It is the kind of decoration I have always loved and used, and I shall use it again in connection with this new hotel."

Petropolis, high in the mountains near Rio, is to be the location of this tourist resort with its pleasant climate and wonderful views. "Just 35 miles from the capital, yet you seem to have been swallowed up by the jungle," Mrs. Draper explained, "and find yourself in the midst of gorgeous, gleaming foliage, alive with chattering monkeys, flocks of gaily plumed parrots and other birds dramatized by the flaming colors of tropical, unbelievable flowers."

Petropolis, according to Mrs. Draper, was once the summer home of a Portuguese Emperor, who voyaged to Brazil with his court, bringing all the trimmings—his retinue of servants, countless trunks of treasure, gorgeous brocades, a band, and many beauties.

"A nostalgic atmosphere pervades the gentle little town," she added. "Few of the glories of his day remain, save the botanical gardens, where the gardeners continue to prune, never to plant, so luxurious is their growth. There is the quaint look of a sleepy Bavarian village about the place today. Small colored houses with gingerbread trims reminded me a bit of Baden-Baden. It is in this setting that we shall establish the new hotel.

"We shall do the same kind of a hotel there as here," Mrs. Draper continued, "but the interesting part of it all is that everything will be made in Brazil. We shall design all the furniture, the fabrics, everything that pertains to the hotel here in New York. They will carry out our designs in Brazil, using Brazilian products.

"We are selecting only Brazilian woods — those beautiful blond woods of their forests, as well as their rare mahogany. Tiles, which Brazilians make so beautifully and use so lavishly, will lend their charm to the plans. We shall incorporate many, but in a very high-style manner. South American colors will predominate—sharp yellows, limes, cochineal, and a galaxy of greens which we shall steal straight from the irresistible magnificence of the jungle with its great splashy leaves."

Elaborate Plans

Plans include a swimming pool, a skating rink, and an expansive room with an 80-foot ceiling for dancing. A grill which will seat a thousand, and an intimate little "boite" for a night club. In the winter garden will rise a giant bird cage, filled with the splendor of tropical birds.

"We serve as industrial designers in my office," the originator and head of Dorthy Draper, Inc., explained. "When we package a hotel, we put in everything necessary for its perfect functioning—the livery of the doormen, the caps of the maids, the furniture, the interior architecture; even the notepaper must be correct and in accord with the plan. My feeling is that decoration is not an end in itself, but a means to an end—and that end is to sell. We should feel very disappointed indeed if our decorations didn't make money for the owners."

Tall, tailored, as telling and decisive in her manner as a man might be, Dorothy Draper invented a whole new business without any training. She came face to face with the idea of packaging as applied to decoration, and proceeded to work out her ideas. Often she has applied them to hotels. She also prophesies that after the war the average person will be able to buy houses and lots in package form, completely furnished, for as little as $2,500.

Acts on Her Ideas

"I always think out a problem as clearly as possible, and then act on it," she declared. "My theory has always been to get started. The moment I get an idea I act upon it. If only people would act on more of their ideas, I am convinced they would lead more interesting lives.

"I use all periods of design in my work," she explained, "for, after all, decorative styles are simply indications of a manner of living. There are only three things to remember in decoration: comfort, color, and a grand enough scale. I can develop a room with my eyes tight shut—see the way the sun comes in, try different colors."

Mrs. Draper advocates exploring your own taste in decoration, and never being afraid to express it. "Your home is the backdrop of your life, whether it is a palace or a one-room apartment, but it should be honestly your own. It takes courage to seek your own taste and express it," Mrs. Draper admits frankly. But then courage is the word for Dorothy Draper, or she would never have begun tying up hotels in packages, and delivering them.

Dorothy Draper, distinguished both as author and interior decorator. Her newest achievement will be the decorating of a large tourist hotel in Petropolis, a mountain resort near Rio. She does the job from top to bottom, planning it "all in one package."

These Women Make Their Resourcefulness Pay Substantial Dividends

Second of two articles on ways that homemakers can help make ends meet.

By Eunice Welch Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Feeling that her whole perspective was warped because she was constantly obliged to count pennies to make ends meet, a sensible an l intelligent woman decided to commercialize on her love of books. An omnivorous reader, she prided herself on keeping up with the modern fiction, although like many others she did not enjoy it all.

Selecting the names of 50 of her most affluent friends and acquaintances, she wrote them personal notes inviting them to attend a series of "Book Chats" she was inaugurating in her home. These chats were to be held at 10:30 for six Tuesday mornings when she would review books of fiction on the best seller lists. Her charge for the course was $5.00, for she was aware that many women enjoyed things more if they paid well for them. Her method of reviewing made it possible for her listeners to talk intelligently about the newest novels, even though they felt too busy to read the books.

There also was something a bit exclusive about that first group, 22 women, who not only heard the review but had a chance too, to ask questions and air their personal opinions as to its content in the time given to discussion after an hour's "Chat." The money, all paid in advance, was a bonanza to the reviewer, who limiting the number to 25 has made it rather a smart thing to belong to her group. Six weeks' courses with one week's intermission are held all winter long, the audience varying but little. Not only the additional money but the fact that again values have assumed proper places in her scheme of living has made it a worthwhile plan for its originator.

Makes Garden Figures

A letter from a little friend who lives on a U. S. highway told me how she had been earning extra money to meet her family's needs.

"With hammer, nails, thin boards and a scroll saw I made amusing little garden figures, flower stakes, bird boxes and book ends from my own designs," she said, "displaying them in my front yard all summer when hundreds of cars passed each day. And, more to the point, I sold them. My high-school age daughter is my salesman, and now before winter rolls around, my stock is sold and I am beginning to make them for another season. My materials are inexpensive, I love the work and am thrilled this year to have filled some Christmas orders for former patrons."

In addition to taking an active part in the life of her community, and doing a fine job of rearing a family, an acquaintance of mine is earning money for herself, and for a number of her friends as well. She devised a plan which not only meant dollars in her purse but has proved a boon to collectors who cannot always afford the prices asked by dealers for their antiques.

Sell "White Elephants"

Living in an old town in Virginia, she and six of her friends spent a day delving in attics and garrets of their homes unearthing "white elephants" which for some reason did not fit into their homes, finding some very worthwhile pieces. Old button bags were opened, their contents displayed, ruby and sapphire blue glassware, old revolving casters, open salt cellars and the like made a brave showing in the room which the originator of the plan turned into a "Loot Shop." An advertisement in the town's one paper brought unexpected results, and such admiring comments from prospective customers that their owners had some qualms about parting with their possessions. In a few days other women's belongings were replacing the original stock, some donated, others sold on the original plan of proceeds to the owner except 20 per cent to the shopkeeper on all sales made. It turned into a woman's exchange of sorts, a cooperative scheme which is still thriving.

There is an exclusiveness and dignity about the "Loot Shop" which belies its name. And buttons dug up from all sorts of odd corners are making for it a reputation, and for its owner shekels.

A "Clipping Bureau" started with one client, a U. S. Senator, is conducted by another woman. Soliciting the patronage of other notables she keeps accurately and well all publicity about them appearing in print charging not only for that service but for the chronological scrap book which notes their appearances, etc. It's interesting and pays well especially when one's clientele has been established. Recommendations go from one pleased personage to another.

Crocheted Turbans

A skillful crocheter, a busy mother, makes her fingers fly in the evenings these days making the fantastic little turbans so much in vogue. One, and occasionally two, can be turned out in an evening's work, at a charge of $1.00 for each, in addition to the yarn used. Finding that her orders came in fast and furiously, she arranged with a manufacturer to supply her with the wool she uses and makes a small profit on that, too.

A particularly good raisin cooky in high favor with her own family, yet an inexpensive icebox one furnished the key to unlock a treasure chest for another girl who rather hesitantly took them to her grocer asking him to sell them for her. She, too, does her work in the evenings, making up the batch of dough one day to be used the next. It sounds a little like a fairy tale but is not, for her sister helps, and her husband delivers her finished product on his way to his small-paying clerical job each morning, and the cooky maker's earnings meet most household expenses.

Gives Puppet Shows

Clever with her hands as well as mentally alert, a mother who first made a pair of puppets to entertain her own child at home, now not only makes them for sale, but gives puppet shows at children's parties or entertainments for church or school. Ten dollars for each performance given, and a dollar each for her puppets and cardboard stage, bring in money to fill her once empty purse. Asked as to how she started, she told me that every library has books on the subject, with explicit directions as to the making, and that the materials used were very inexpensive.

To still another money-maker the public library proved a boon, for although always an enthusiastic gardener she had never commercialized her ability until last year when she began making terrariums. She read carefully all she could find on the subject—a fascinating one—and this holiday season one of the town florists is taking her entire output, since they make such attractive gifts, and command good prices, too.

To any woman with a few hours' spare time, and the will to work, money can be earned at home, for I have only touched the fringe of the subject and there are dozens of other ways in which your own particular talent may become ducats in your pocket, and that without the old Midas touch either; just application to the task.

Camping in a Caboose Substitutes for Travel

By Margaret Whittemore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Topeka, Kansas

In order to conserve tires and gasoline last summer we bought a caboose. Its strenuous years of riding the rails were over. Instead of speeding along at the end of a string of rocking boxcars, our caboose had reached its journey's end in a walnut grove near the Wakarusa River, 10 miles from the bomber base at Topeka. Here it may eventually help ease the housing shortage for some defense worker.

The wheels had been removed, as well as most metal parts, including steering wheel, crowbar, couplings, steps and ladders. Ours is an old-fashioned wooden four-door type, known as a "cracker-box." Railroad men have other names for "caboose"—such as "crummy," "hack," and "waycar."

Unless one actually sees such a transformation taking place, it is hard to believe that into a 9x30-foot rectangle can be squeezed a living room, kitchen, sun parlor, and sleeping quarters for five persons. With this compact arrangement, very little dusting and sweeping has been required to keep the place in shipshape or caboose-shape order.

Compact Quarters

Suppose we climb aboard by way of the main entrance. It is two steps up and shaded by a tiny roof, covered with bittersweet vines. A woodpecker doorknocker sounds a warning on a little log at the side. We enter the living room with its table, chairs, hanging shelves, and settee conveniently arranged. There is a chair made out of a barrel, the back curving in a half circle to fit the shoulders. The original built-in settee, two yards long, may be pulled out to form a spacious bunk. It is flanked at one end by a homemade bookcase combination.

The only bit of metal left in the caboose is the heavy wire grilling at the farther end of this seat, serving as a partition between the living room and bedroom. Heavy curtains of Brazilian coffee sacks are drawn across the room at night, and looped back in the daytime, revealing the other bunks—two lower and two folding upper berths of Pullman style. These are each six feet long and about three feet wide, with springs and mattresses held in place by narrow wooden arms.

Hinged shelves along the walls are convenient in such restricted quarters, providing useful table space at times, but readily let down when desirable. Walls, floors, and ceiling are all double thickness—an advantage both summer and winter. Bolts are used throughout, instead of nails.

Cupola a Feature

Viewed from a distance, the cupola is the most distinctive feature of our cabin, setting it quite apart from its cousin, the boxcar. Our cupola, with two windows at each of the four corners, extends across the entire width of the caboose; but the seats above the kitchen side have been removed, leaving an opening to the ceiling and providing ventilation. The remaining seats are reached by a little ladder. Underneath is adequate storage space for brooms, kerosene cans, and wood. Adjoining this closet are other handy compartments for pots and pans, enclosed shelves for dishes, storage space for coats and rubbers, and a "powder-room" with wash basin and paper towels. The icebox stands on a back platform roofed over with a vine-covered lattice. Resting on built-in shelves at one side of the little kitchen is an oil stove, over which is fitted a wooden slab, converting it into a table on occasion.

One develops amid these rustic surroundings a genuine appetite. On the pot-bellied monkey stove many a tempting meal was cooked for previous caboose crews. In those days the kettle of potatoes was wired to the stovepipe to prevent its jolting onto the floor with a sudden lurch of the train.

Ingenuity Is Demanded

Lacking such modern conveniences as piped water, electricity, telephone, and radio, we find adequate substitutes. We carry our water from home in two large glass jugs formerly used for pickled pigs' feet. The surplus water is stored in a primitive earthenware butter churn. Kerosene lamps and tallow candles provide illumination. Brushwood from the grove supplies ample fuel. Bluebirds, cardinals, tufted titmice, and chickadees contributed music and entertainment during the summer.

We painted our caboose a rustic brown to harmonize with its surroundings. The drab gray interior has been brightened by several coats of soft yellow applied to the horizontal boarding on walls and ceiling. The windows, doors, and arched beams are painted a Swedish blue. Curtains for the windows and tops of doors are of golden yellow cheesecloth, sunny and cheerful.

Take it altogether, camping in a caboose is fully as adventuresome as traveling. One can, with a little imagination, actually seem to be moving in harmony with the measured rhythm of singing rails. As John G Saxe expressed it:

Singing through the forests,
Rattling over ridges;
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges;
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale—
Bless me! this is pleasant,
Riding on the rail.

There's a System to Dusting, Too

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

You may think that such simple tasks as sweeping and dusting have no "one best method," and that "any which way" is just as good! You will find, however, that cleanliness and order, time saving, and the conservation of materials, are worth extra effort.

When you stir dust into the air, it remains in suspension for many hours, but the larger particles settle first. When you sweep the floor, you really want to pick up the dust, rather than merely move it from the floor into the air, thence to settle on the furniture.

Can you actually pick up dust without scattering it? That would enable you to dust the furniture at once. But how? With a vacuum cleaner, adjusted correctly to the thickness of rug or bare floor, with the carpet sweeper pushed gently, with an oiled mop or damp cloth.

It is more efficient to clean frequently than to allow a thick layer of dust to acccumulate. To run the vacuum cleaner 15 minutes each day over dining room and living room rugs will maintain a cleaner appearance and give greater protection from the grinding wear of sharp-edged sand particles in the fiber of the rugs, than to total the time and clean only once a week.

Now for the dusting! Use something that will pick up the dust—a cloth wrung tightly out of water, or moistened evenly with furniture polish, or dusting paper torn from the household roll and crumpled up.

Fine particles of dust will scratch the surface of polished furniture. They should be removed frequently rather than allowed to accumulate. Give the furniture a final rubdown to remove any oily film that might collect dust.

Sweeping and dusting should proceed in an orderly manner, so that all of the surface is cleaned and the final result is satisfying.

Dust prevention will help most in housekeeping. Do not shake rugs, pound pillows, dry-sweep sidewalks, and engage in such dust-raising activities. There is always a better way—turn the hose on the sidewalks, basement, and garage when they require cleaning, wash pillows to rinse out dust, and wash small scatter rugs. Shampoo large rugs or have them dry-cleaned. To beat a rug weakens the fibers. Use vacuum cleaner attachments on door casings, registers, stairs, davenport pillows, and out-of-the-way corners.

Helpful Hints for Homemakers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Too many or too fussy window hangings will often tend to make a small room seem cluttered and crowded. This can be overcome by using sill-length instead of floor-length draperies. It is better also that they are of a small print rather than a large floral pattern. Curtains of sheer cotton can be of half-sash length. In addition to creating a cozy homelike effect, this usage saves yardage, an important consideration in the budget-planned home.

* * *

A piece of furniture in light wood will often prove a bright decorative note in a room furnished in dark wood pieces. A lamp table, an occasional table, or a small set of shelves in wheat tan or a bleached wood will provide striking accent and relief.

* * *

There are to be no more zippers or metal fasteners for slip covers, but there will be a way to keep your covers in place. There is now on the market a washable webbing tape which is sewed to the slip cover and fastened with plastic buttons and loops. Knitted backs are used to hold ready-made covers in place.

Lamp manufacturers have made provisions for blackouts in some of the newly designed lamps. There are a number of hurricane models designed for illumination with wax candles. They are so constructed that they can easily be converted into electrical units.

* * *

There won't be so much metallic clatter among our pots and pans as time goes on—among the new ones at least. For, due to metal shortages, many cooking utensils are appearing in new guises.

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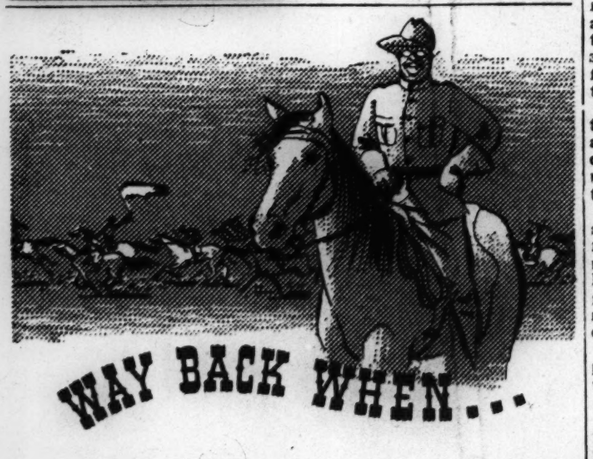

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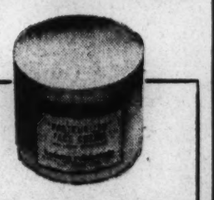

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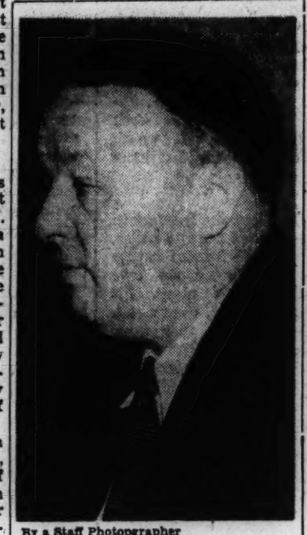
New Manager of Boston Garden and Arena Has Long Been a Friend of the Browns

Giving Reins to Tom Kanaly Seen as Almost Family Move

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Walter Brown succeeded his father as General Manager of the Boston Garden and the Boston Arena some five years ago, it was a move that was all in the family. And just yesterday, when Major Walter Brown of the U. S. Army handed over the reins of these two sports buildings to Tom Kanaly, that move too could be called "all in the family."

Of course there is no direct relationship between the Browns and the Kanalys, but maybe for just that reason the feeling goes a bit deeper. There has been little time during the past 30-odd years when Walter and Tom have not been together either as friends or in business, and until Walter's father, George V., passed on, Tom spent much of his time with him.



By a Staff Photopgrapher
Tom Kanaly
New Garden-Arena Manager

No Doubt

As a matter of fact, Tom says that everything he has gotten out of life has been due to George V. Brown, and he says it with a sincerity that leaves no doubt in the minds of his listeners. "He gave me my first start in the sports world," he declared yesterday afternoon as he took over Walter's office at the Garden, "and from him I learned all I know about athletics." Which, as anyone who knows Tom Kanaly realizes, is quite a chunk of sports.

It was back in 1914 that Tom and George V. first came together, George V. as Athletic Director of the Boston Athletic Association and Tom as his secretary. For seven years they remained a two-man team, until Brown took over the managership of the rebuilt Boston Arena. When Brown left the B. A. A., Tom stepped up into the Athletic Director's position, which he maintained until the club closed its doors in 1935.

Tom Brought to Garden

From there George V. brought Tom to the Garden, mainly to do publicity work and to keep alive the traditions of the B. A. A. games and the B. A. A. Marathon.

But this is not a history of Tom's career in the sports world. Perhaps he would have had a different story to tell if an illness during infancy had not left him unable to be a competitor in sports. But not being a competitor and loving sports the way he does, he did the next best thing. He got as close to them as possible without actually winning the medals.

No, this story is one of a friendship that goes further than handshaking or patting on the back. It is of a friendship that goes deeper than words.

Back to Track Meet

It can go back through the years to a track meet at the Caledonian Grove, when Tom was entrusted with the care of a little shaver who wasn't particularly interested in the fact that a runner named Tom Halpin ran a quarter-mile in cinders up to his ankles in the remarkable time of 50 seconds. The little shaver, Walter Brown, was much more interested in riding the merry-go-round and eating popcorn and peanuts, while his father was starting the races.

It can go back to the time George V. was running a sports show at Mechanics Building, after having had young Walter in town for the day. Tom again was entrusted with his care, and the two wound up spending the night together at the old Copley Square Hotel. The night was cold, the blankets few, and both practically froze.

Mean a Lot

Those are associations memory doesn't let go by the board. They mean a lot to Tom, and they mean just as much to Walter. Tom has been proud of the way Walter has risen in the world. "He has deserved everything he has gotten," he says. But probably the greatest compliment he can pay to Walter comes when he says, "He's a chip off the old block."

Tom, himself, has not done badly at all, his being given the managership of the Garden and Arena merely a climax to more than 30 years of behind-the-scene work. He has run the Marathon and B. A. A. games since 1921; he managed the B. A. A. hockey team that won the 1927 national championship, with such players as Ag Smith, Hago Harrington, Jerry Geran, and Frenchy LaCroix on the roster; he was secretary for five years of the Canadian - American Hockey League; he has been an active official of the N. E. A. A. A. U. since 1921 and many times an important official of the National A. A. U.

Sports have taken him to Paris with the 1924 Olympics, to Los Angeles with the 1932 Olympics, and he could have gone to Amsterdam with the 1928 Olympics if his family hadn't needed him at home. He was born in the little town of Glastonbury, Conn., just outside of Hartford, but he can call the world his home. For proof, just ask anybody in the sphere of sports wherever you go, and you will find that true. If Walter is a chip off the old block, then Tom belongs to the same tree out of which the block was carved.

Black Hawks Expect to Make Respectable Showing in NHL

CHICAGO (AP)—Fortified by veteran minor league defensemen and a goalie purchased from the Montreal Canadiens, the Chicago Black Hawks expect to make a respectable showing in the National Hockey League this season.

The Hawks' debut, to be made without benefit of exhibiiton games, will be against the Boston Bruins in Chicago Nov. 5.

For the opener, Manager Paul Thompson can call out three seasoned lines: Bill Carse, center; Red Hamill, right wing; Bill Thoms, left wing; Max Bentley, center; "Mush" March, right; Doug Bentley, left; Cully Dahlstrom, center; Phil Hergesheimer, right; George Allen, left.

Defensemen Lost

Three regular rear guardsmen—Art Wiebe, Joe Cooper, and Johnny Mariucci—and Goalie Sam Lo Presti were lost. Wiebe is head of a Canada lumber mill and could not find time to leave his work; Cooper has been in the Canadian Army since July, and Mariucci and Lo Presti are in the U. S. Coast Guard.

Bert Gardiner, purchased from the Canadiens this week, will take Lo Presti's goal-tending job, greatly solving Manager Thompson's biggest problem. Doug Stevenson, a western Canada amateur, will be on reserve.

For the defense line, the Hawks have Joe Matte, Red Mitchell, and Aud Tuten, obtained from the Kansas City Americans, and Leo Carbol of the St. Louis Flyers, one of the leading defensemen in the American Association last season. The American Association disbanded this year.

"Even if these minor leaguers fail to come through," said Thompson, "I would just as soon put Hamill and Thoms in the rear guard spots. Then we would have speed and scoring threats all over the ice. Either can play defense better than two thirds of the defensemen in the league.

"The coming hockey game is the one featuring five forwards and a goalie."

Mike Buckna, wing from Trail, B. C.; Fido Purpur, Kansas City's right wing sensation, and another Kansas City performer, Reg. Bentley are extra men who must prove their right to starting jobs.

All-Brother Line

As a novelty, Thompson could start an all-brother line of Max, Doug, and Reg Bentley.

"I can see where the idea of a 3-Bentley line would be good news. But Reg has to make his own place."

Bill Tobin, Hawks' President, said advance business indicates hockey is in for a boom season.

"I know our sales are ahead of last year, which was a spectacular success," he observed.

Huskies Given Grid Date With Terriers Nov. 7

Because of transportation difficulties which make it impossible for Ohio Wesleyan to come to Boston to meet Boston University, Northeastern today found itself on the Terrier grid schedule for the first time in history.

The two teams will meet at Nickerson Field Nov. 7, with the Terriers' game with the Quonset Point Naval Station moved ahead to Nov. 14, the date formerly occupied by Ohio Wesleyan. The Huskies had an open date Nov. 7, when Lowell Textile could not field an eleven this fall.

Sisti to Be Missing

This was the major football news of the morning, which also found Boston College due to miss the services of Angelo Sisti for its final three games with Fordham, Boston University, and Holy Cross. Sisti, 210-pound right tackle who has been alternating with Joe Repko, has received orders to enter the Army's meteorological class at M. I. T. Nov. 14.

From Dick Harlow's office across the river comes word that Harvard's captain, Don Forte, will make his first start of the season against Princeton Saturday, after having missed all action this fall due to an injured ankle. It remains to be seen what inspirational effect the presence of their captain in the opening line-up has on the Crimson gridmen.

Flumere Cheered

At Northeastern Foxy Flumere was cheered by the fact that he will have Capt. Dick Grey and John Zachirchuck back for Saturday's tilt with Tufts. Both regulars, Grey and Zachirchuck have been out with injuries, and their absence has left wide holes in the backfield and at guard. The Huskies' opponent, however, will still be without the services of their star guard, Tony Zullo, whose place will be filled by Tom Scott of Beverly.

Walt Holmer of B. U. plans to start another freshman this week at Cincinnati in Bill Kalousdian, tackle from Newton. Two other freshmen, Larry Kirkman and Sylvio Cella, are battling for the right halfback spot in the backfied.

Face Important Contest Saturday

N. H. U. Photo

Wildcat Captain and Head Coach

One of the best football games in New England should take place at Northfield, Vt., this Saturday when the undefeated elevens of Norwich and New Hampshire meet. Above are Charles "Chick" Justice, Nebraska '32, now head coach at New Hampshire (right) and Capt. Charlie Judd of Everett.

Norwich is coached by San Keck, former Princeton grid star of several years ago, and Swede Oberlander, a Dartmouth backfield star in the middle twenties.

The Norwich eleven so far is the only college team to beat the strong United States Coast Guard aggregation from New London, and in Capt. Walter Domina and Christo Zoukis it boasts two of the finest backs in collegiate ranks. Both rate high on the list of eastern scorers. Norwich to date has beaten Springfield, Colby, Worcester Tech, Coast Guard, and Middlebury, while New Hampshire has triumphed over Maine, Springfield, and Rhode Island State. The Wildcats' list is less than that of the Cadets because they did not play their opening game until Oct. 10, due to the late opening of the Durham school.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Texas and Minnesota tied for first place in Associated Press football ranking poll with 1,161 points each.

Three Years Ago

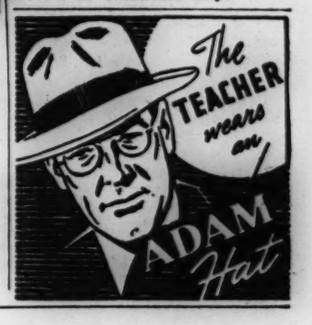
Cornell gridders remained unbeaten by knocking Ohio State out of undefeated ranks, 23-14; Notre Dame tripped Carnegie Tech, 7-6.

Five Years Ago

George Eyston, British racer, drove his "Thunderbolt" 309.6 miles per hour at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, but missed breaking record when clutch trouble prevented two-way run.

Rams Lose Jacobs

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Cleveland Rams will lose Jack Jacobs, brilliant rookie halfback, to the Army Air Corps. The Cherokee Indian will report for duty Nov. 8 at Oklahoma City.



Baseball Men Are Unanimous In Opposing Division Plans

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—A report that big league baseball might scramble the American and National Leagues into "Eastern" and "Western" omelets next season in order to combat the wartime transportation problem raised a storm of scornful comment from diamond officials yesterday.

Only the first half-dozen indignant wires had hit the desk when it became obvious that the men who run baseball want no part of any plan that would submerge the identities of the rival leagues. Later, as the magnates thought the matter over more thoroughly, they jabbed their pens in paper and described the scheme as "silly" and as "another wartime brainstorm."

Unnamed Official

The supposed plan, reported by the Herald Tribune yesterday as having been outlined by an "unnamed baseball official," did not draw a single supporter among those sounded out by the Associated Press. Even President Clark Griffith of the Washington Senators, who in his years probably introduced more radical baseball ideas than any man living, said flatly he didn't like it.

Under the scheme, the four eastern American League clubs and the four eastern National League outfits would constitute the "Eastern" League, playing a regular schedule of games. The eight western clubs would do the same, thus obviating the necessity of the long train jumps between the two sections.

Submerge Identities

The plan would, of course, completely submerge the identities of the National and American Leagues and knock the World Series into a cocked hat, though there presumably would be nothing to prevent a play-off between the eastern and western division champions.

Commissioner K. M. Landis refused to discuss such an arrangement, balking abruptly when told it had been thought up by an "unnamed official." Will Harridge, President of the American League, said "there's nothing to it," while Ford Frick, still feeling mellow over his National League's victory in the recent World Series, suggested calmly that it would not be necessary to consider such a "radical" proposal unless an emergency arose.

Better Stop Altogether

Sam Breadon, President of the Champion St. Louis Cardinals, was not so temperate. "If baseball is that hard up, it better stop altogether," he fumed. "Intersectional rivalry is a bulwark of fan interest. If transportation difficulties required such drastic restrictions the authorities would close baseball."

Others drew deep breaths and railed:

Warren Giles, Cincinnati Reds: "Just another wartime brainstorm."

Alva Bradley, Cleveland Indians: "I haven't heard of the plan, but it's silly."

Utterly Impractical

Bill Benswanger, Pittsburgh Pirates: "It is utterly impractical. Every club in the western division would be deprived of playing in the largest city, New York."

Clark Griffith, Washington Senators: "I don't like it. We can meet our transportation difficulties with smaller squads and by using day coaches for most of our jumps."

President Ed Barrow of the Yankees is down south and could not be reached for his comment.

Baseball Meeting Due Next Monday

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (AP)—K. M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, has announced the major league player draft meeting would be held in his office next Monday at 2 p. m. The draft session formerly was held on the eve of the World Series but this year was moved back by a change in major league rules.

Lists of all minor league players and those eligible for drafting to the majors already have been supplied to various clubs, which send either a representative or a written draft selection list to the meeting.

In 1938 Minnesota had gone 28 games without defeat. Northwestern won. In 1942 Minnesota had won 18 straight when the Iowa Seahawks won. John Getchel happened to be referee both times.

Heavy Program Due This Week At Springfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield College teams this week undertake their heaviest sports program of the fall as six Maroon teams see action. Coach John Brock's defending New England intercollegiate soccer champions made their first and last home appearance of the season today when they were host to the University of Connecticut booters. The Springfield booters previously had notched successive victories over Williams, Harvard, and Dartmouth.

Thursday afternoon finds two more undefeated teams, Coach Leslie Judd's varsity and "B" team cross country squads swinging into action as they play host to the Massachusetts State Harriers. The local hill and dale men on both squads are undefeated in three meets this season.

Saturday finds all Springfield College teams on the road. Coach Mansfield's varsity football men travel to New Brunswick, N. J. to encounter a strong Rutgers' eleven, while the undefeated Maroon "B" football team travels to Williamstown, to meet the Williams "B" team gridders. The varsity soccer team will make their second appearance of the week when they travel to Troy, N. Y. to face a strong R.P.I. soccer team. The "B" soccer team rounds out the Springfield sports picture for the week in a contest with the Williston Academy booters at East Hampton, Mass.

Bartell a Sheriff

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Dick Bartell, shortstop for the New York Giants, is now showing up at the courthouse in a new role: Deputy Sheriff Richard Bartell of Alameda County. Sheriff H. P. Gleason named him in a temporary appointment.

FREEZING WEATHER
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Don't wait 'til it's too late!
BEAT WINTER!
Your car was never more valuable... it can't be replaced
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The Home Forum

"Be of good comfort"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do NOT many of us in these critical days long to touch Christ's garment and thereby be relieved of the stress or strain, the depression or disability, suffering or sin, that has too long seemed a part of our daily lives?

But can we in these modern times touch the Christly garment and be whole? Yes, indeed we can! How? Let us turn for enlightenment to the eighth chapter of Luke's Gospel, and read there of a woman's great faith in Jesus' power to heal, the woman who had been ill for twelve years. Having spent all she had on physicians during her search for healing, and being no better, she turned in her extremity to the truth which our Master taught. Touching his garment in the throng that pressed around him, she was instantaneously healed. The Master, realizing that someone seeking healing had been instantly restored, asked who touched him. As the woman came near, recounting before those assembled how she had touched his garment and been made whole, Jesus compassionately responded (Luke 8:48), **"Daughter, be of good comfort: thy faith hath made thee whole; go in peace."**

This event, of great significance to us today, speaks of the naturalness of the Christly healing power. The health and vigor that we long for are not only possible, but natural and right. Whatever seems our particular form of bondage, we find freedom from it in the illumined teachings of Christian Science. These pure teachings, founded on the words and works of the God-inspired Way-shower, enable us effectively to touch the hem of the Christly garment, the garment of spiritual knowing.

This was the priceless garment worn by Christ Jesus. Clothed with the indestructible truths of being, he could speak to all types of disease, deprivation, sin, and death, and with unassailable power and authority overcome them. Through his consciousness of the eternal nature of Truth, he loosed every form of human bondage which presented itself to him, and set the prisoners free.

* * *

On page 97 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, **"Christian Science is not a remedy of faith alone, but combines faith with understanding, through which we may touch the hem of His garment; and know that omnipotence has all power."** This passage brings the uplifting knowledge that it was the Way-shower's supreme understanding of God's all-power and His inexhaustible goodness to man, and not a special power belonging solely to him, that gave Jesus authority over evil beliefs. This same divine power is available to all today who follow in the footsteps of the Master, and thus realize the omnipotence of God.

Have we longed for the promised appearing of the Comforter, and felt how fortunate above all others were those who, sad and suffering, could lay down their burdens in the presence of Jesus, and depart liberated? Christian Science tenderly shows us that this Science is actually the Comforter promised by the Master, before he ascended above all material sense of life. Thus the Comforter has indeed come, is ever present, and all who are ready for its blessings because their thought is unbiased by material theories, will receive of its overflowing store.

* * *

Did not the Master say to his disciples (John 14:16), **"I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever"**? And then he clearly indicated the nature of the Comforter in his succeeding words (14:17), **"Even the Spirit of truth; whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth him not, neither knoweth him: but ye know him; for he dwelleth with you, and shall be in you."** We read on page 55 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy's statement, **"This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."**

With what immeasurable comfort we begin to realize that we can relax from all those feverish searchings, those weighty moments of depression, those desperate efforts to keep going in spite of pain or loneliness! Yes, we are able indeed to rest in the assurance that in the spiritual, health-giving teachings of Christian Science we can find all we need, and far more than at the moment we either visualize or anticipate. For the ever-present Comforter, the impersonal Christ, is Truth. So do we understand that God is man's Life, the Father-Mother who fills all space and under whose care and protection dwell all who turn unreservedly to Him.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese)

Here in the Hollow

Here in the hollow, cupped among the hills,
A scattered dozen little houses are,
Each white, with colored roof and flowered sills.
And one is mine! Both sun and evening star
Shine on my house and bless it, roof and door.
The days are riper here: no day goes under
Its evening arch but is red-lettered for
A rainbow's curve, bird cries, or scraps of thunder.

And I am not alone, here in the hollow;
Although they are not close together, all
The houses fraternize: their radios
And human voices often rise and follow
The roaming wind and come like friends to call,
To tell in sounds that here contentment grows.

KATHRYN WRIGHT

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with
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AN ECUADOREAN INDIAN PLAYING THE PAN-PIPE

IN ECUADOR, the most popular musical instrument among the Indians is the Rondador, or pan-pipe. Very often, the musician makes his own Rondador by tying together deftly a number of cane or bamboo reeds of differing lengths, so that a musical scale can be played upon it. The shorter the reed, the higher the note.

On his Rondador, the Indian plays the favorite native dances, the Pasillos and the Sanjuanitos. The Pasillo is danced on the streets and in the country, but it was once a stately ball-room dance. The Sanjuanito, as may be deduced from its name, celebrates St. John, to whom the Ecuadoreans are especially devoted.

The pan-pipe is a universal instrument in South America, but there is no rule about the form, sizes, or the number of pipes. In each country, the pan-pipe has its own local name, and each Indian performer has his own method of improvisation.

D. A.

Thirteen Chimneys of Portugal

FOR ITS SIZE, Evora is a most picturesque town. There is the lovely Roman temple, not of Diana, though; the twelfth-century cathedral; . . . there is the queer Moresco-Norman-Gothic fortress church of São Braz; and the Michelangeloesque church of Graça. . . .

But go round peering into the smaller corners; look through the gateways and over garden walls. You will find some of the nicest bits of small domestic architecture on this imperfect earth. Portugal is filled with such fine domestic architecture. We do not refer to the over-decorated monstrosities of Manueline exuberance like the wedding-cake house at Cintra or the Palace Hotel at Bussaco, but to little bits of simple, homely building. There was one very fine example behind the cathedral, a house of arcades and *loggias*, most satisfying to the eye and to the imagination.

What interested us particularly all over the country were the fine additions of the builder's art, almost, one might think, fancies added by the bricklayers in sheer lightness of heart, little decorations set into the brickwork itself—refinements. Lattice-work of brick, curving corners to the roofs like Chinese pagodas, and, above all, a wealth of imagination expended on chimneys.

A whole chapter could be written on Portuguese chimneys alone. From the terrace outside that eightpenny bedroom at Faro we could count thirteen chimneys, and every one was different in pattern. Not all were beautiful, but, nevertheless, some ten had been deliberately designed with considerable care and art. Even the superabundance of the Manueline ornament argues a love of shaping stone and of carving. The profusion of those blue or coloured tiles, *azulejos*, with which so many of the houses are decorated testifies also to this careful love of setting things into pattern. No less valuable is the widespread habit of mosaic pavement which one finds in almost every town, large or small. Of this art, the once famous Roly-poly Square in Lisbon was the best example—now, alas! destroyed, . . .

Round Cintra the chimneys had an extraordinary appearance, broad and slotted, so that the houses looked like enlargements of a child's money-box. The broad sides of the chimneys would be decorated with patterns in bright paint or with *azulejos*. . . . And queening it over all the chimneys of Portugal were the gigantic chimneys of the kitchens of the palace of Cintra, like the twin towers of Indian temples.—From "Portuguese Somersault," by JAN and CORA GORDON. (New York: McBride.)

"Tem bom ânimo"

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

NESTES DIAS CRÍTICOS não estaremos, muitos de nós, almejando tocar as vestes do Cristo e com isto ficar aliviados da aflição ou da fadiga, da depressão ou incapacidade, do sofrimento ou pecado que parece terem sido, por tão longo tempo, parte da nossa vida diária?

Mas podemos nós, nestes tempos modernos, tocar as vestes do Cristo e ficar curados? Ora, sim, podemos! Como? Volvamo-nos para esclarecimento ao oitavo capítulo do Evangelho de S. Lucas, e leiamos o que há sôbre a grande fé que u'a mulher tinha no poder curativo de Jesús, a mulher que estivera doente havia doze anos. Tendo gasto com os médicos tudo quanto possuira, enquanto estivera em busca de saúde, e como não sentisse melhoras, volveu-se na sua aflição extrema à verdade que o Mestre ensinava. Tocando-lhe as vestes por entre a multidão que o comprimia, instantaneamente a mulher ficou curada. O Mestre, percebendo que alguém à procura de saúde tinha sido curado instantaneamente, perguntou quem o havia tocado. Quando a mulher se aproximou, e narrou diante dos que aí estavam reunidos, de como tocara as vestes dêle e recuperara a saúde, Jesús, cheio de compaixão, respondeu (Lucas 8:48), "Tem bom ânimo, filha, a tua fé te salvou: vai em paz."

Êste acontecimento, para nós de grande significação nos dias de hoje, fala da naturalidade do poder curativo do pensar espiritualmente Cristão. A saúde e o vigor que almejamos não só são possíveis, mas sim, é natural e nosso direito possuí-los. Sejam quais forem as formas peculiares das peias que pareceni prender-nos, achamo-nos delas libertos pelos ensinamentos iluminados da Ciência Cristã. Êstes ensinamentos puros, baseados nas palavras e obras do Guia inspirado de Deus, tornam-nos capazes de tocar efetivamente a fímbria das vestes do Cristo, as vestes do saber espiritual.

Era esta a vestimenta inestimável que Cristo Jesús vestia. Vestido com a verdade indestrutível do ser êle podia falar a todo tipo de doença, privação, pecado e morte, e dominá-los com poder e autoridade inatacáveis. Pela sua conciência da natureza eterna da Verdade êle desemaranhava tôda espécie de cativeiro humano que se lhe deparava, e libertava os prisioneiros.

Na página 97 de *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos) Mary Baker Eddy, a Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã, escreve, "A Ciência Cristã não é apenas um remédio de fé, mas combina a fé com a compreensão, pela qual podemos tocar a fímbria das Suas vestes; e saber que a onipotência tem tôdo o poder." Êste trecho traz o conhecimento enaltecedor de que era a suprema compreensão que o Guia tinha do poder total de Deus e de Sua bondade inexhaurível para com o homem, e não um poder especial que pertencesse só a êle, o que dava a Jesús a autoridade sôbre as crenças más. Êste mesmo poder divino pode ser utilizado hoje em dia por todos que seguem nas pègadas do Mestre e que assim realizam a onipotência de Deus.

Temos nós estado anciosamente à espera do aparecimento do Confortador, e sentido quão afortunados sôbre todos os outros foram aqueles que, tristes e sofredores, puderam descarregar os seus fardos na presença de Jesús, e partir libertados? Ternamente a Ciência Cristã nos mostra que esta Ciência é de fato o Confortador prometido pelo Mestre, antes de êle ascender acima do sentido material da vida. Portanto, o Confortador já veiu de fato, está sempre presente, e todos os que têm o pensamento livre dos preconceitos das teorias materiais, estão preparados para receber as bênçãos que jorram do seu reservatório transbordante.

Não disse o Mestre aos seus discípulos (S. João 14:16), "E eu rogarei ao Pai, e êle vos dará outro Consolador, para que fique convosco para sempre"? E depois, claramente êle indicou a natureza do Confortador nas palavras que se seguiram (14:17), "O Espírito de verdade, que o mundo não pode receber, porque não o vê nem o conhece: mas vós o conheceis, porque habita convosco, e estará em vós." Na página 55 do livro texto da Ciência Cristã *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) lemos a declaração de Mrs. Eddy, "Êste Confortador eu entendo ser a Ciência Divina."

Com que imenso bem-estar começamos a realizar que podemos descansar de tôdas essas procuras febricitantes, êsses graves momentos de depressão, êsses esforços desesperados de tocar para a frente a despeito da dôr ou da solidão! Sim, somos de fato capazes de descansar, seguros de que nos ensinamentos da Ciência Cristã, nesses ensinamentos espirituais que produzem saúde, podemos achar tudo quanto necessitamos, e muito mais do que de momento possamos visualizar ou antecipar. Porque o Confortador sempre-presente, o Cristo impessoal, é a Verdade. Assim é que compreendemos ser Deus a Vida do homem, o Pai-Mãe que enche todo o espaço e sob cujo cuidado e proteção estão todos que se volvem incondicionalmente a êle.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Allspice and Attic Salt

I AM ONE of the many who remember with affection the old grocery store which, under the ownership and management of the aproned man behind the counter, sold almost everything under the sun. Some of these stores still survive in country villages, where their stoves in winter and their long cool covered porches in summer form natural social centers in their communities.

So last week, when I picked up from one of the counters in Bill Tutin's bookstore a battered copy of "The Grocer's Hand-book and Directory for 1883," I knew at once that that book was my book. It was edited by Artemas Ward, not the well-known humorist, but the later and, as far as I know, unknown humanist. I have read this book through from ABATTOIR to YEAST, and I speak advisedly when I describe its editor as a humanist.

* * *

For Mr. Artemas Ward had the interest in origins, the itch to trace effect back to cause, the disinterested love of both human nature and learning which characterize the true humanist. Like Shakespeare's plays, his articles on such staples as bread, cheese, oil, and salt are much better than they need have been. I am sure that often the grocer who, in a hurry for information, picked up this "Hand-book for the Trade" ended by tarrying to browse in its pages. Mr. Ward, for instance, reminds us that the art of cordage is very old; and between the sentences in his article on rope we see colored-sailed Phoenician barks coasting the blue Mediterranean before the Fall of Troy.

He tells us the kind of thing we want to know: that allspice is not a mixture of all the spices, but the fruit of the pimento. It got its name from a supposed resemblance in flavor to a mixture of cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves. He has an eye for contrast, surprise, drama: the onion is a lily, the vanilla bean an orchid. Thus in the old clothes of their plain names is concealed the open-air glory of these two Cinderellas of the grocery patch.

* * *

He can mark subtle social differences in the public served by his grocers. Rennet, for some inexplicable reason he does not explain, "is sold generally to a nice class of customers." He gently deprecates the common error which misspells bretzels, pretzels. Although usually he is as urbane as Addison in the correction of manners, he can speak his mind with the bluntness of Dr. Johnson on the new fad of chewing gum: "The silly habit has created a great trade in this article." And here, you must note, he criticizes the folly of the habit against the grain of the economic interest of his group. He quotes Shakespeare's "salt of our youth" and gives us a note on Elizabethan table manners which illuminates a passage in one of rare Ben Jonson's plays. Like their contemporary Sir Philip Sidney, his blood beats to a ballad, as he tells us how the Negroes in the Maryland crabmeat canneries pick meat to their singing of "We'll Put John on the Island."

There's another old Negro song, "Gib Me That Old Hominy Corn," which goes on to say that no matter whether you bake it, fry it, or stew it, it's still that same old hominy corn. One could sing the same tune to oatmeal, but how different are the two sets of connotations; oatmeal all Celtic and Scotch; cornmeal all Negro and Trans-Allegheny South. Baked in fat cakes, oatmeal becomes the bannocks of the Border Raiders. Stirred in boiling water until it takes on the consistency of good old hasty pudding, it is Scotch brose. Mixed with cornmeal, half and half, and stirred like brose in boiling water, it is the Irish stirabout. Mr. Ward certainly knows his grits and groats, his porridges and gruels. I'll wager he was a good cook. Most good humanists are.

* * *

I was glad to read Mr. Ward's tribute to Shaker goods, products put up with such skill and honor that just their name alone became a hallmark for purity and cleanliness. Just what were parlor matches? The Hand-book says they were "generally perfumed and dipped in paraffine instead of sulphur." They sound a bit sissy for the buccaneering eighties. Mr. Ward's description of that plump harbinger of autumn, the oysterman, has a mellow Dickensian flavor. "Soon," he writes to those who have waited all summer for the oyster to come back into season, "the rosy-cheeked opener will take his stand behind the counter, decked out in a neat white apron and a newly-polished shirt-pin, holding his oyster knife in his hand ready to give a half-dozen Blue Points, Cape May salts, Coves, Saddle Rocks, or Providence Rivers."

* * *

I learned a lot from Mr. Ward, good compiler and good companion. Thomas Jefferson introduced broccoli into Virginia. What didn't that man do! Soap is of Celtic origin. The Romans learned about it from the Gauls. A complete soap factory has been unearthed at Pompeii. The crab apple is the parent fruit from which all the varieties of cultivated apples have sprung. Surely the size of those apples in the illustrations of the Garden of Eden has been grossly exaggerated. St. John's Bread, the pods of the carob tree, is nothing less than the husks with which the prodigal son would fain have filled himself when he was feeding them to the swine of the far country. And then Mr. Ward seasons lore with a sentence of mellow humor: "They are extensively imported into England as food for cattle, but are only sold in this country as a curious fruit to little prodigals who are generally very ignorant of their history."

We were once one of those little prodigals, but we are no longer so ignorant of the history of food as we used to be, thanks to Mr. Artemas Ward and his admirable Annual.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Pasture Fence

Quiet and gray and weather-beaten,
so many things hang upon this,
the leaning wire and wood holding
in the land:
a flag of a spider's web,
the feet of a careless bird,
or the cover of the darkening rain.

D. S.

May the Next One Who Tells It Better It

THRICE BLESSED is that child who comes early under the spell of the traditional storyteller, one who holds unconscious to the ancient and moving power of her art. I was such a child. No fairy godmother could have hung over my cradle with richer gifts than Johanna, my Irish nurse. She had the art by nature and inheritance. The blood of the old seanachies ran in her veins; and there are no peoples with a richer folk-inheritance than the Gaels. I can hear Johanna saying: "Tales or tunes, ye'll find none better anywhere than what we have in Ireland." And she might have added: "And nowhere will you find them better told or sung."

Stories were year-round with Johanna; yet she had the strong instinct for "telling time"; either the time was ripe for a story or it was not. She was as true in this as nature herself, who can tell without failing snow-drop-time, robin-time, ripe-strawberry-time. She honored her art too greatly to offer a story as a premium for good behavior, nor did she fling it as a sop to a child in tantrums. She saw to it that the telling never sank into the commonplace. I think Johanna wore her pride in the story and the telling of it with the same grace and gesture as did any ancient poet entering the dun of the five kings of Ireland. I can hear her giving the traditional ending: "Take it, and may the next one who tells it better it."

I never bring Johanna back into the present, that storytelling does not become the living art she made it. Hers was the gift of establishing a spiritual balance at the end of a day. I can feel the comfortable refuge of her lap. It hollowed deeper than any lap I had ever sat in. I can see her face, fairy-ridden. I can hear the soft Irish burr on her tongue which made the words join hands and dance, making a fairy ring that completely encircled me.—From an Introduction to "The Way of the Storyteller," by RUTH SAWYER. (New York: Viking.)

Beyond Trained Accuracy

"COMING FORWARD and seating himself on the ground in his white dress and tightened turban, the chief of the Indian jugglers begins with tossing up two brass balls, which is what any of us could do, and concludes with keeping up four at the same time, which is what none of us could do to save our lives." . . . You remember Hazlitt's essay on the Indian jugglers, and how their performance shook his self-conceit.

"It makes me ashamed of myself. I ask what there is that I can do as well as this. Nothing . . . Is there no one thing in which I can challenge competition, that I can bring as an instance of exact perfection, in which others cannot find a flaw? The utmost I can pretend to is to write a description of what this fellow can do. I can write a book; so can many others who have not even learned to spell. What abortions are these essays! What errors, what ill-pieced transitions, what crooked reasons, what lame conclusions! How little is made out, and that little how ill! Yet they are the best I can do."

Nevertheless a play of Shakespeare's, or a painting by Reynolds, or an essay by Hazlitt, imperfect though it be, is of more rarity and worth than the correctest juggling or tight-rope walking. Hazlitt proceeds to examine why this should be, and discovers a number of good reasons. But there is one reason, omitted by him, or perhaps left for the reader to infer, on which we may profitably spend a few minutes. It forms part of a big subject, and tempts to much abstract talk on the universality of the Fine Arts; but I think we shall be putting it simply enough if we say that an artist is superior to a juggler because he does well enough a something which lies beyond any reach of trained accuracy.—From "Adventures in Criticism," by SIR ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH. (New York: Putnam.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

'THE WORLD WE WANT' SERIES
Wednesday, October 28, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

It's the 'Peak Load' That Counts ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Do you sometimes wonder, when your alarm clock goes off in the pitch darkness of early morning, what this "war time" is all about and whether it is really necessary?

It has been about nine months since Americans were told to set their clocks forward an hour for the duration, but only as winter comes on does the system run any real risk of unfavorable public opinion.

When you switch on the lights to dress by these dark winter mornings you may wonder how the Government figures any electricity is being saved by moving the clocks forward.

Actually, it is explained here in Washington, conservation of kilowatt hours isn't the aim of "war time." Whether your electric light consumption goes up or down isn't the key to its success.

What concerns the electric companies of the country is the "peak load." If all electric lights, appliances and motors now in homes and industry were turned on simultaneously, circuit breakers would open, fuses would blow and power supplies everywhere would be disrupted for hours. This could happen on a small scale in any war plant community where the lines were overloaded at a certain time.

Residential Overlaps the Industrial Load

Normally, the peak load comes between five and six o'clock in the evening, and is heavier during the month of December than at any other time of year. Along about five o'clock the residential load overlaps the industrial load. Stores and offices are still open, more trolley cars have started out to pick up homegoers, and at home, mother has put the dinner on the electric stove to cook. When the Christmas rush starts, she may still be downtown at five o'clock adding to the need for trolleys while the cook starts dinner at home.

The electric company's problem is to get over this peak successfully. If, by getting father started on his way home before he has to burn the office lights, it can level off the peak to an extent, the danger of a breakdown is reduced by that much.

Because no figures are available at Government offices to show whether or not daylight saving has been a real success, you get a suspicion when talking with Government officials and power authorities that it may have been installed chiefly because of its psychological effect on the nation. Perhaps this getting up in the dark may have helped the nation feel the urgency of the job to be done. Perhaps it is easier to work an hour longer if you still can get home before it is very dark.

Doesn't Need to be Power Shortage

Also, having put the nation on daylight saving, the Government may be in a better position to order industry to cut down its consumption where peak overloads threaten. This was much the case during the southeastern power shortage a year ago last summer when the War Production Board ordered a big night football game canceled, not because it added to the peak load, but because on the street from the Stadium was a textile mill operating on a part-time schedule. The average man, it was explained, wouldn't stop to reason why a textile mill might have to be curtailed while a football field could be lighted by thousands of watts of floodlights.

The Commerce Department says that "there can be a shortage of electric power supply" in this country, but "there does not need to be."

From now on, more and more local steps will be taken to solve power problems, barely touched by national daylight saving. Working shifts are being staggered in many cities. Stores in war centers will get orders to cut down on Christmas lighting, not so much because of the electricity involved but because bright lights attract more shoppers downtown. Householders may be asked to help by moving electric refrigerators to cooler, even if less accessible spots.

Newspapers may be asked to change edition times to stagger press operation. Dimouts may be extended to early evening hours when the saving in electricity really counts. Industry, too, may be called upon to shift many operations to avoid peaks in demand.

In the two months ahead war time will be only a minor consideration among the other sacrifices in electric light and power you may be called upon to make.

The Country Speaks: New York

Servicemen Discover a Kindly City ..... ***By Robert M. Hallett***

New York City has a big, warm heart filled with kindliness. It does not pulse near the surface; rather, it throbs deep within the bosom of the city, and one must look beneath the hard crust of indifference and "busyness" with which it tries to cloak its true sentiments. Great crises have always sloughed off the thin layers of coolness and haste and called forth the genuine friendliness and selfless spirit of the city. The present unparalleled crisis is no exception.

The hospitality that New York offers to uniformed visitors of the United States armed services and fighting men of the other United Nations typifies the greatness of its heart. Here for the asking of servicemen are theater tickets, passes to every sport in the city, dances, parties, clubrooms, lounges, accommodations at the best hotels for a small price, discounts on food, and private homes frequently thrown open.

The Defense Recreation Committee established by Mayor La Guardia and Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg co-ordinates these activities and has helped to make this a fiesta town for more than 1,200,000 soldiers, sailors and marines who have passed through the committee's doors at 99 Park Avenue since its formation more than a year ago.

Plenty of Free Tickets

When the committee was first set up, theatrical producers delivered blocks of seats for every performance, restaurants issued invitations to servicemen nightly, tennis clubs sent word to have the boys come over, and, perhaps most important from the boys' standpoint, secretaries, models, stenographers and clerks and debutantes volunteered to attend the parties and dances with them.

Mrs. Julius Ochs Adler, chairman of the committee, who knows better than any other person New York's capacity for friendliness, says that the city has not tired of amusing the boys. She holds that it was no "momentary splurge." About 2,100,000 free tickets to shows sporting events, concerts, opera, motion pictures, and sight-seeing tours have been distributed since the committee began work.

There are no strings attached to the entertainment offers. The recipients must merely be enlisted men in uniform. From the moment a serviceman steps into committee headquarters, he is caught up in a small whirlwind of entertainment and his feet barely touch the ground until it is time to report back to camp.

Testimony of the appreciation of the boys is had in the exemplary way they behave themselves. Rarely is there any trouble with soldiers or sailors making themselves bothersome, and volunteer hostesses are thrilled by the gallantry of the men. Restaurant and night spot proprietors say they are better behaved than civilians.

Holiday Affairs Arranged

The largest entertainments the committee arranged were the "Gay Blades" dance attended by 5,000 servicemen and Defense Recreation Committee hostesses, and the Christmas dance at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, last year, when 7,000 men and girls showed up. This year the committee is busy with plans for similar functions over the holidays.

Canadians, Australians, British and other Allied fighting men who have seen action in Malaya, India, France and the Near East find their way to the center, only half believing what they have been told about New York's hospitality. After they have gone the rounds, rubbing shoulders with Americans from Oklahoma, California, Washington, and Maine, they go back to their units, spreading the good word of New York and American hospitality.

The pulse-beat of the city has been quickened and deepened in time with the march of fighting men, and when the war is over, this spirit of greater service to one's fellow man, and a more open, frank friendliness should surely be one of the heritages of these troublous times.

To Change the Subject:

Chicago Feeds Soldier Guests ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

Quantities of red, white, and blue paint and a complete change of furniture have turned Chicago's famous old Auditorium Theater and Hotel from a place gently reminiscent of past artistic and social triumphs to a jolly servicemen's recreation center.

Now, instead of finding jeweled ladies seated in the famous "diamond horseshoe" of the opera you meet thousands of soldiers and sailors and marines consuming hot dogs, doughnuts, and cake, bowling or dancing or just loafing as guests of hospitable Chicago.

When the city opened the Auditorium as a servicemen's center last month, it added a third unit to its already large-scale entertainment program, probably the biggest civic recreation enterprise of its kind. In full swing now are the downtown center at 176 West Washington, a former club building; a center for Negro servicemen on the South Side, and the new one intended primarily for use of the men at the Stevens and Congress Hotels close by. The "country club" on the Lake front has been closed for the winter.

The scale of Chicago's hospitality is in keeping with the size of the city. Average weekly attendance during the summer before this third center was opened, was around 80,000, and there were plenty of "free eats" for everybody.

Just look at what the boys call "victual statistics" if you want to get some idea of the size of the party Chicago gives every week. Donated by organizations and individuals and consumed by the hungry guests in uniform the week the third center was opened were the following quantities of edibles:

Frankfurters—4,585 pounds; sandwich meat—1,090 pounds; loaves of bread—1,785; hot dog buns—4,371 dozen; butter, 55 pounds; eggs—90 dozen; doughnuts—550 dozen; pies—3,330; potato chips—290 pounds; mustard—140 gallons; root beer—five barrels; pop—106 cases; orange concentrate—25 gallons. There were also great quantities of ice cream and cake, of milk and fruit juices on the list.

And this is repeated week after week. It has been going on for more than a year now.

Opening of the Auditorium calls for increased supplies and the demand is being met. One person was donating all the coal to heat the first service center, and now he has come forward with a winter's supply of coal for the big Auditorium plant. Doesn't want his name published, however.

Furniture for the hotel and theater also was donated. The place is completely transformed. Gone are the elegant oil paintings, the plush sofas. No longer do heavy velvet draperies set off the exquisite plaster scrolls of the building's famous architect, Louis Sullivan. Carpets are up, draperies down, and utility is the word. The main dining room is now the center for dispensing hot dogs, etc., while a bowling alley has been set up in the theater. It can be covered if the stage is to be used.

Mezzanine lobbies are now servicemen's lounges where the boys can read and write letters home. The Chicago Public Library has opened a branch here, and there are plenty of books and magazines—the kind servicemen like.

A ballroom has been retained and put into A-1 condition, for there is dancing, of course. There are also to be game rooms and a photographic dark room, but it will take a little time before everything is finished.

While all this is going on, preparations are being completed for opening a new center for Negro servicemen at Forty-ninth Street and Wabash Avenue. The first one opened is already outgrown and will be closed as soon as the new one is ready.

Keeping food flowing evenly to all these centers is no small job, and yet it is being handled by a volunteer who receives no pay for his services, Irwin R. Tucker, a food broker. He sees to it that there is no oversupply of cakes and no pie shortage; that there are just enough hot dogs and buns to match and not too much mustard. This means communicating with the donors constantly.

Everyone is invited to contribute supplies. If a housewife bakes a cake and wants to present it in person at one of the centers, she is received with open arms, the management says. If she prefers to contribute through her community organization, that's all right too. The thing most desired is regular weekly contributions rather than big spasmodic donations. For this is a week-in, week-out proposition, and is meant to continue for the duration.

Hu Shih Sees Ultimate Democracy for the Orient

Asia and a Universal World Order

Twenty-fourth of 30 Articles

The author of today's article is one of the most sensitive and sympathetic ambassadors ever sent by one people to another. Equally a statesman and scholar, embracing the learning both of the East and West, he has won countless new friends for China in the United States, at this time when mutual understanding is paramount to the success of the concept known as the United Nations. He is therefore admirably placed to show what the democratic system can do for the East, if democracy in the West lives up to its highest ideals.

By Hu Shih

What will be the future of democratic development in Asia?

It is my firm belief that two great historical events, namely, the defeat of Japan, Germany, and Italy by the United Nations and the establishment of a new World Order capable of effective enforcement of peace and general security, will greatly inspire and aid the spread and development of democratic institutions in Asia.

In this new world, China, the first non-European country to discard the monarchy, to establish a republican form of government, and to work out its own constitutional development, will undoubtedly continue its democratic evolution along the main lines laid down by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The U. S. S. R., which has definitely come to the side of the democracies, will continue its own political evolution in the direction of a great socialistic republic as outlined in its democratic constitution of 1936, and its influence will undoubtedly continue to be felt throughout Europe and Asia.

The people of India, who have come under the British political influence and training for two centuries, and who have had the valuable experience of active political agitation and organization during the last quarter of a century, will be able to work out some form of federation of Indian states under a democratic federal constitution.

The Moslem world, following the successful experiments of modern Turkey, may also work out its own forms of constitutional development. Even Japan, under such favorable conditions, may yet surprise the world by developing a more modern and democratic type of constitutional monarchy.

All these democratic tendencies, I repeat will be greatly aided and strengthened by the victory of the United Nations in the present war and by the successful establishment of a world system of collective security. Both of these historical conditions are necessary for the revival and revitalization of Asia's faith in the democratic ideals and institutions.

But the other historical condition—the successful establishment of "a wider and permanent system of general security"—is equally necessary as a prerequisite for the peaceful development of democratic institutions in the Asiatic countries. Woodrow Wilson was eternally right in laying down the great dictum that the world must be made safe for democracy.

The great tragedy of the last 20 years has been that the world had not been made safe for the peaceful and peace-loving democracies. A world that cannot afford security and peace to Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia is a world in which the most powerful democracies, the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States, cannot possibly feel safe.

The early history of mankind, both in the East and the West, has taught us that ancient democratic states could not survive powerful foreign aggression. It was no historical accident that the first modern development of democratic institutions took place in the British Isles, protected for centuries by the English Channel and the British Navy from continental invasion.

Nor was it mere historical accident that the second and more important development of democratic government on an unprecedented continental scale took place in North America, protected by the two greatest oceans.

A comparison between the history of the American Republic and the French Republic during the last 150 years will convince us of the tremendous importance of the factor of security from aggression as an essential condition for the peaceful and continuous development of democratic life and institutions.

If, therefore, we are really desirous to see democratic ideals spread and prevail in the postwar world, we must make our new world order so effective that it shall be able to make the world safe for democracy.

The world must not forget that the spendid military resistance of Soviet Russia during the past year has been made possible by tremendous sacrifice and postponement of internal social, economic, and political progress.

Nor must we forget that the Constitutional Convention which was to convene on Nov. 12, 1936, to ratify the final draft of a democratic constitution of the Republic of China has been postponed for six years because of the threat of Japanese aggression and war.

Whatever Universal World Order may be set up after this war, therefore, must devote its very first labors to the organization of the economic and military power of the nations for the effective maintenance and enforcement of peace, justice, and orderly relationships throughout the world. It must start with the necessary condition for one of the Four Freedoms, the freedom from fear of aggression, without which the other three freedoms will have no leg to stand on.

I firmly believe that when the Asiatic nations, including Japan, are thus assured of the freedom from fear of aggression under a system of collective security, they will steadily develop their own forms of democratic government and society.

The revolutionizing effect of the military defeat of the aggressors on the social and political thinking of the peoples of Asia will then be strengthened and perpetuated by the more positive conditions of general security, under which the nations will be enabled to work out their own problems of social, economic, and political reconstruction in peace without fear of external interference and without the necessity of squandering preponderant amounts of national income on preparations for defense and war.

A quarter of a century of general peace and security will see the flowering and fruition of democratic ideas and institutions throughout the Continent of Asia.

The first and greatest concern of Asia and of mankind, after this terrible war, will be Security and Order. Without some satisfactory solution of this primordial problem, all other problems of freedom, justice, economic well-being, and cultural advancement cannot be successfully tackled.

The first problem, therefore, is the establishment of a world order which will afford to all nations some effective form of Collective Security and will aim at making aggressive wars impossible. In the words of the "Atlantic Charter," this world order should "afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries."

It now seems fairly generally agreed by the thinking public the world over that any jural international order to be set up after this war must have an internationally-organized and internationally-supported force for the effective maintenance and enforcement of peace, order, and law.

Mankind must learn from the history of internal political development the plain lesson that government begins with the police power—that is, the power of enforcing public order and safety. Just as private individuals have learned to resign to their internal government their "natural right" to possess arms and to take justice in their own hands, so nations must now learn to rely more and more upon an international order for the effective maintenance of collective security.

Recent history has brought home to us the painful truth that in this modern world of ours, no nation, however powerful, can single-handedly defend itself against determined armed aggression by powerful aggressor states; that international law and solemnly pledged treaties can no longer protect the peaceful and peace-loving states from aggressive wars; that no geographical isolation can afford such protection, and that, just as war has become global, so

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1

Triangle Photo

The People of China

What can the democratic system do for them?

Hu Shih: The Future of Asiatic Democracy Will Depend on the Spread and Progress Not of Mere Literacy Education but . . . of Higher Education

Continued from Page Above

must mankind seek peace by means of a world-wide system of general security.

When the war is over, Asia will have about a dozen free and independent states—the Soviet Union, China, Japan, the Korean Republic, the Commonwealth of the Philippines, Thailand, the Commonwealth of India, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Turkey. With the exception of Japan, all these Asiatic States are peaceful and peace-loving states.

The deep-rooted pacifistic tradition of China, India, and Korea cannot be doubted, and that tradition will grow in a new world wherein aggressive wars will be placed under control through the establishment of a system of collective security.

The Moslem States have had a martial tradition; but in a new world order wherein the old imperialism of the European powers will have vanished or be rapidly disappearing, there is ample ground for hope that the Moslem world will be an important power for peace and continental solidarity.

And the truly fundamental change in Russian foreign policy brought about since the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 has marked the Soviet Union as one of the great pacifist powers, and one of the earliest advocates of collective security. The Soviet-British Treaty of May 26, 1942, furnishes the best proof that the U. S. S. R. will remain one of the greatest stabilizing powers in our new world order.

A few problems, however, should be satisfactorily solved before the Asiatic States can settle down to enjoy "the means of dwelling in safely within their own boundaries."

The most urgent of these will be the disarming of Japan. Some necessary steps will be undertaken by the United Nations during the period of "prolonged armistice." These steps will most probably include the surrender of the remaining Japanese Navy, Air Force, and Artillery; the international control of the mandated islands; the destruction of Japanese naval bases and fortifications, as well as the evacuation of Japanese forces from all occupied territories on the continent of Asia and in the Pacific islands.

All these steps are in the direction of disarming Japan. The most necessary step, however, will be the discrediting of the militaristic caste and the militaristic policy, by the final defeat of its Army and Navy, and the destruction of their remaining equipment. This explosion of the myth of the invincibility of Japanese arms will go very far toward a psychological disarmament.

Equally important will be the early establishment of an effective system of collective security in the postwar world. An international control of the mandated groups of islands and the organization and distribution of an international police in Asia and the Pacific area, I believe, will have the desired effect of discouraging the rearming of Japan.

Pacifists, religious or intellectual, need not be scared by the concept of international police power for collective security. It does not necessarily mean the policing of Germany by Anglo-American troops, or the policing of Japan by Chinese, Russian, and American soldiers.

The concept of collective security, as I understand it, merely means the organizing of the economic and military power of the nations, under definite and unmistakable terms of arrangement, for the explicit purpose of preventing a possible outbreak of aggressive invasion and war.

It means the setting up of machinery, with clearly-defined duties and responsibilities, for the possible application of effective enforcement of economic sanctions against would-be aggressor states in whatever corner of the globe. And it means the pooling and distribution of the international police force for the effective implementation of the economic sanctions against aggression.

Effective international control of strategical minerals and metals as an integral part of the system of collective security will be another method for the prevention of Japanese rearmament.

Economists like the late Prof. Emil Lederer have pointed out that Japan's industrialization was primarily motivated by the needs of its war machine, by the urge to equip its Army and Navy with the most up-to-date inventions made possible by technological and industrial progress.

Professor Lederer was historically correct in characterizing the Japanese industrial system as "a militaristic-industrial system." Lacking practically all the basic minerals and metals except copper, Japan has developed her huge heavy industries, including shipbuilding, primarily for the feeding of her machines of war.

This basic deficiency of Japan in minerals and metals needed for its industries must be considered as a most important factor in any future scheme of collective security. An efficient and judicious control of the sale to Japan of iron, steel, scraps, petroleum, antimony, aluminum, chromite, lead, nickel, manganese, tin, tungsten, and zinc may in time result in converting its "militaristic-industrial system" into an industrial system for the production of goods for peacetime consumption and for the economic well-being of its people.

Such an international control of raw materials, I believe, can most effectively assist in the disarming of those "nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers."

In short, I believe that the disarming of Japan can be best achieved by the defeat of Japanese arms, the discrediting of its militaristic tradition, the establishing of an international scheme of general security, and a judicious and efficient system of metal and mineral control as a part of the machinery for the enforcement of peace.

I would like to conclude this brief survey with a few optimistic observations.

Some people seem to be troubled by the thought that the absence of a high percentage of literacy among the peoples of Asia may be a great hindrance to the development of democratic institutions. I believe that with peace and with modern technological improvement, it is not impossible for the nations of Asia to eliminate illiteracy in the near future. Japan did it in 50 years, and Soviet Russia has done it in 20 years. China can do it in even less time.

But mere literacy without freedom in education and thought will merely qualify a people to be the willing victims of controlled propaganda. The future of Asiatic democracy will, therefore, depend on the spread and progress, not of mere literacy education, but of freedom of thought and higher education.

From other quarters, the fear has been expressed that the centuries of colonial and semicolonial status of many peoples of Asia must have made it difficult for them to develop into free and democratic nations. The real fact is that a people which has long been denied freedom is more anxious to acquire and enjoy it.

When Ibsen was asked why he sent his son to Russia and not to America, the great Norwegian liberal replied: "Because the Russian people have no freedom and therefore better appreciate it."

It is over 150 years since Jeremy Bentham published his pamphlet "Emancipate Your Colonies!" The time has now come to put this idea into execution. The best way to emancipate the colonies is to give them freedom which is the best schoolmaster of freedom itself.

Other pessimistic thinkers hold that the economic poverty of the peoples of Asia may be another and more fundamental impediment to the development of democratic institutions. I have heard that rich men may not enter the Kingdom of Heaven but I have failed to see why poverty should disqualify a people from creating their own Kingdom on Earth.

And I believe the program of economic reconstruction as envisaged in the Atlantic Charter and in the master agreements of Lend-Lease recently concluded between the United States and the beneficiary nations will go very far in the alleviation of economic suffering and the betterment of general economic conditions in the postwar world.

But these and other equally absorbing problems I prefer to leave to more competent savants to discuss.

Democracy Must Prove Itself

Dr. Hu writes:

We must remember that the faith of the people of Asia in the democratic form of government has been greatly shaken in the last quarter of a century. For many decades prior to 1917, liberals of Asia had been accustomed to believe that representative constitutional democracy was unquestionably the most perfect form of government ever invented by the political genius of man.

The first violent attack on democracy came with the communist Revolution in Russia. It was held by the advocates of the dictatorship of the proletariat that representative democratic government was the political concomitant of economic capitalism and should be smashed together with all other vestiges of bourgeois rule.

Then came the equally violent attacks on democratic government from the extreme Rightist Reaction, from Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany. These new advocates of totalitarian dictatorships would shout to us that democracy is the decadent form of government, and that the democratic nations are decadent peoples doomed to be dominated by the more vigorous super-races. "The Goddess of Liberty," said Mussolini in March, 1923, "is dead and her body is putrescent."

These vehement attacks on democratic ideals and institutions, whether from the Left or the Right, were carried out by the most aggressive weapon of propaganda. Through what Hitler describes as the technique of "thousandfold repetition of the most simple ideas," this antidemocratic propaganda was able gradually to undermine the faith of thousands of people in representative democratic government.

It has certainly succeeded in converting the Japanese people, among whom I have heard professed "liberals" tell me that the Anglo-Saxon people had become decadent and their political institutions hopelessly antiquated. And, I must confess, this propaganda has also made many converts in other Asiatic countries, including my own.

We must also remember that the brilliant military successes of the Axis powers of recent years have greatly reinforced the success of the anti-democratic propaganda. In the summer and autumn of 1940, for instance, when German military successes were at the peak, there were definite signs of their Chinese sympathizers lifting their heads and singing the praises of their European idols.

I have no doubt that similar and probably more serious repercussions have occurred in countries like Thailand, Burma, India, and others.

Such repercussions are quite natural and understandable. These wavering Asiatics, being human, cannot help sometimes mistaking glamorous military efficiency and success as evidences of possible soundness in social organization and political philosophy.

Anyone of my generation who can vividly recall the wonderfully thrilling and stirring experiences on receiving the news of the last Armistice of November, 1918, and who has watched the great emotional, intellectual, social and political upheavals in the subsequent months, can readily agree with me that a crushing defeat of Germany, Japan, and Italy by the United Nations in this war will surely have the electrifying effect of reviving and revitalizing Asia's faith in democracy.

Such a final victory of the United Nations would completely nullify the evil effects of the antidemocratic propaganda of the last 25 years, and would transform and revolutionize the thought and imagination and the whole social and political outlook of millions upon millions of people in Asia.

Films in Prospect for Boston Screens—Plays and Players—Radio

20th Century-Fox

John Payne, Felix Bressart, and Sonja Henie
In "Iceland," coming to the screen at the Metropolitan, Thursday

Carmen Amaya
To be seen in the Film Dance Festival continuing at the Fine Arts.

© Walt Disney Productions.

Winter Sport in 'Bambi'
Thumper goes sliding on the ice in Walt Disney's new feature, continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial.

'Iceland' and Sonja Henie Coming to the Metropolitan

Sonja Henie will be seen on the screen at the Metropolitan starting Thursday in a film called "Iceland." As might be expected there will be skating sequences, along with a bit of romance and a number of songs including "You Can't Say No to a Soldier," "Lovers Knot," "Lets Bring New Glory to Old Glory," "There'll Never Be Another You," and "I like a Military Tune," all written by Mack Gordon and Harry Warren. Sammy Kaye and his orchestra are in the cast, and among the players are Felix Bressart, Osa Massen, Joan Merrill, Fritz Feld, and Sterling Hollaway.

The companion feature will be "Berlin Correspondent," a melodrama with Virginia Gilmore and Dana Andrews heading the cast.

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'Moon and Sixpence'

Beginning Thursday the State and Orpheum will be showing the film version of W. Somerset Maugham's story, "The Moon and Sixpence," about an English businessman who abandoned his family and business career to become a painter. George Sanders and Herbert Marshall head a cast which includes Doris Dudley, Elena Verdugo, Steve Geray, Albert Basserman, Florence Bates, and Eric Blore. The film was produced by David L. Loew and Albert Lewin, and was directed by Mr. Lewin.

The other feature film on the program will be "Calling Dr. Gillespie," with Lionel Barrymore, Philip Dorn, Donna Reid, and Phil Brown in the cast.

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Continuing Films

The following programs are announced to continue their current engagements:

At the Keith Memorial—"Bambi," new Walt Disney Technicolor feature, based on the novel by Felix Salten; and "Meet the Stewarts," with William Holden and Frances Dee. Beginning a second week Wednesday.

At the Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," musical biography of the career of George M. Cohan, with James Cagney to play the role. Concluding its run Sunday night.

At the Fine Arts—Dance Film Festival, collection of films by the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe and various other dancers. Beginning a second week Friday.

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Paramount and Fenway

"Desperate Journey," the melodrama about English aviators who fight their back from Germany, now at the Metropolitan, will move Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. On the same program for the showing in Boston will be "The Loves of Edgar Allen Poe," with John Shepperd playing the title role.

This program will continue at the twin theaters for six days and will be succeeded on Wednesday, Nov. 4, by "Orchestra Wives," with Glenn Miller and his Orchestra, Cesar Romero, and the Nicholas Brothers.

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At RKO Boston

Horace Heidt, Frankie Carle and the Thirty Musical Knights will be on the stage at the RKO Boston beginning Friday. The feature film will be "Between Us Girls," starring Diana Barrymore, Robert Cummings, and Kay Francis.

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At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "The World at War," Government film about the past decade in world history; and "The Gay Sisters," with Barbara Stanwyck and George Brent.

Viola Roache in 'Charity'

Viola Roache has been given the role in "Sweet Charity" originally assigned to Lucile Gleason, who has withdrawn from the cast. The play, a farce comedy, opens at the Shubert Theater Monday night.

News of the Theater

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hugo Haas, Czechoslovakian actor, has been engaged for one of the featured roles in "R U R," revival of Karel Capek play, which L. Daniel Blank and David Silberman will present on Broadway late in November. Mr. Haas appeared in many of Capek's plays in Czechoslovakia before the war, and has been seen in New York in "The First Crocus" and "War and Peace." Capek wrote "Power and Glory" for Mr. Haas. This was shown as a motion picture in the United States under the title of "Skeleton on Horseback." It was an early anti-Nazi play and resulted in Mr. Haas's exile.

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Frank Mandel's production of the Plymouth Theater, will conclude its New York engagement Saturday evening, after 47 performances.

★ ★ ★

The Bucks County Playhouse will open its fall season in the ballroom-theater of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 10, with Sylvia Sidney in George Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." Matinees will be given on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. The fall season, inaugurated as a result of the popularity of the plays presented last summer, will be limited to five weeks. The Playhouse will again be under the direction of Theron Bamberger.

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Saul Colin has placed in rehearsal a new musical play, "Once Over Lightly," described as an Americanized version of Beaumarchais' "The Barber of Seville," freely adapted by Lazzlo Halasz, who will also conduct. Louis Gardner and George Mead collaborated on the lyrics. The Rossini score will remain intact. The musical is scheduled for a mid-November opening, probably at the Alvin, following an out-of-town showing.

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Herman Shumlin has engaged Joy Geffen, Jeanne Smith, Jack Manning, and Ralph Bell for "The Great Big Doorstep," dramatized by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett from a novel by E. P. O'Donnell. He will present the play on Nov. 12 at the Colonial Theater, Boston. The New York opening is scheduled for Tuesday evening, Nov. 24.

The Daily Dialer

Excerpts from Puccini's opera, "La Tosca," will be sung in the "Great Moments in Music" program with Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone, in the leading roles. Gaetano Merola, director of the San Francisco Opera Company, conducts, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Merle Oberon, screen star, just returned from a tour of the American posts in Great Britain, is Eddie Cantor's guest tonight, to be heard from Camp Haan, near Riverside, Calif., NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

"Easy Aces," an old favorite among radio's domestic comedy-dramas, tonight returns to the CBS network with Jane and Goodman Ace, CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m. Following this program, "Mr. Keen, Tracer of Lost Persons," starring Bennett Kilpack, makes its CBS network debut, CBS-WEEI, 7:45 p. m.

At the U. S. Great Lakes Naval Training Station, exercises graduating 1,000 men into fleet services will be radiocast, with speeches and music by the Station band and choir, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m.

Rear Admiral William H. P. Blandy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, U. S. Navy, who recently returned from an inspection tour of the Pacific combat areas, will address the thirty-first National Safety Congress, held in Chicago, BLUE-WHDH, 10:45 p. m.

Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, will speak from Washington over the Mutual Network (MBS) at 10:15 p. m., from a United Nations mass meeting marking the second anniversary of the attack on Greece by Italy. His subject is "Our Allies in Europe."

The launching of a drive in which half a million Americans of Greek descent will pledge themselves to purchase a minimum of $1,000 in U. S. War Bonds, will be heard on BLUE network at 9 p. m. Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, and George V. Vournas, Supreme President of the AHEPA, will open the drive. Other guests will be Steve Vasilakos, who operates a peanut stand outside the White House grounds; Nicholas Moscona, baritone, Metropolitan Opera; Gary Cooper and Katina Paxinou. Ancient Greek mountain songs will be sung. Neither of these network programs will be picked up by Boston stations.

Screen News

The Queen Wilhelmina Fund and the British War Relief Society will be the recipients of the proceeds of the American premiere of the new Alexander Korda film, "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," to be held at the Globe, New York, Friday evening, Oct. 30. The preview will be held under the patronage of Godfrey Haggard, British Consul General, and T. Elink Schuurman, Netherlands Consul General.

"One Of Our Aircraft is Missing," had its South American premiere in Willemstad, Netherlands West Indies, on Aug. 31, in honor of Queen Wilhelmina's sixty-second birthday. Based on the true story of an RAF crew which bailed-out over occupied Holland and was returned safely to England through the efforts of the Netherlands underground, the film was produced with the co-operation of the Royal Air Force, the British Air Ministry and the Royal Netherlands Government. The production was directed by Michael Powell from a script by Mr. Powell and Emeric Pressburger. It is being released by United Artists.

★ ★ ★

The second unit of the Monogram ice spectacle, "Silver Skates," has begun work on dramatic sequences, with Patricia Morison and Kenny Baker in leading roles, and Leslie Goodwins directing.

Tickets for Army Show To Go on Sale Nov. 5

A special box office manned by soldiers will be set up at the Boston Opera House, Thursday, Nov. 5, and seats will go on sale there at 10 a. m. for all performances of "This Is the Army," Irving Berlin's soldier show, which comes to the Opera House for a two weeks' engagement beginning Monday, Nov. 16. No mail order or telephone requests will be filled, and it is announced that the management reserves the right to reject any tickets sold through ticket agencies or brokers.

Orchestra seats for the opening night will sell at $11 and $3.30; first balcony, at $2.75 and $2.20; second balcony, $1.65 and $1.10. The scale for other evening performances will be: orchestra, $3.85 and $3.30; first balcony, $2.75 and and $2.20; second balcony, $1.65 and $1.10. Wednesday and Saturday matinee prices will be: orchestra, $3.30 and $2.75; first balcony, $2.20 and $1.65; second balcony, $1.10.

The show, which has a cast of 300 soldiers, representing practically every military post in the United States, was written by Mr. Berlin at the invitation of the War Department. All proceeds go to Army Emergency Relief. Since the opening in New York every performance has been sold out. In the first three months gross receipts were $625,000. Some $350,000 was added at Washington, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, the first three stops in a tour of the nation. The fund has been further increased by $250,000 paid by Warners for the film rights.

Belita, Eugene Turner, Irene Dare, Danny Shaw and the skating chorus continue at work in ice numbers under the direction of Dave Gould. Ted Fio Rito's orchestra is also taking part in the activities of the latter unit.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performance 8:30.

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman, presented by the Playwright's Company and the Theatre Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse—"Penny Wise," presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Mary Becker, violinist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Law and Order." 10:55 a. m.; 1:15, 3:55, 6:30, 9. "Magnificent Dope." Henry Fonda. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:14, 4:56, 7:15, 9:55.

Exeter—"Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:35, 6:30, 9:25.

Esquire—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. Short subjects.

Fenway—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:15, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance." 1, 3, 7, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 9:30 a. m., 12:51, 3:45, 6:39, 9:33. "Bambi," in Technicolor. 11:12 a. m., 2:06, 5, 7:54, 10:46.

Kenmore—"Ziegfeld Girl," Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr, James Stewart. 2:10, 5:40, 9:12. "Steamboat Round the Bend," Will Rogers. 1, 4:30, 8.

Metropolitan—"Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:55, 8:35. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:30 a. m., 3:45, 8:05, 9:30.

Modern—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Escape From Crime," Julie Bishop. 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Normandie—"Tomorrow We Live," Jean Parker, Ricardo Cortez. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:15, 8. "Invisible Menace," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5, 7:40, 10:35.

Old South Newsreel—"Men of the Sky," Kaltenborn." "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 2, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"The Big Street," Henry Fonda, Lucille Ball. 10:15 a. m., 1:20, 4:25, 7:30, 10:35. Stage Show, 11:30, 2:30, 5:35, 8:50.

Scollay—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:50. "Escape From Crime," Julie Bishop. 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:35.

South Station Theater—"Mr. and Mrs. Blabbermouth," "Information Please," "Our Last Frontier." "A Miniature Feature," "Life at a Dude Ranch," "Florida's Marine Studio," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Freddie Bartholomew. 1:04, 4:06, 7:08, 10:10. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris. 11:40 a. m., 2:47, 5:46, 8:51.

Telepix—Sargent's "Job Well Done." "Information Please," "Divide and Conquer," "Lowell Thomas Traveler," "Picture People," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:30, 5:40, 10:20.

Tremont—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 9:25 a. m., 1:05, 4:45, 8:25. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 10:05 a. m., 2:45, 6:25, 10.

Uptown—"Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 5:05, 8:30. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3, 6:30, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:35, 9:30. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," MacDonald Carey. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Special Inspector." 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll, Sterling Hayden. "We Were Dancing," Norma Shearer, Melvyn Douglas. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:15, 6:30, 9:30. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 2, 5, 8.
Coolidge Corner: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.
Cleveland Circle: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey, Jean Phillips. 1:50, 8.
University: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:10, 6:15, 9:30. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Joan of the Ozarks," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. "March of Time." 2, 7.
Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:16, 9:16. "Dr. Broadway," M. Carey. 1:35, 7:35.
Codman Square: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:34, 9:34. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:47, 7:47.
Upham's Corner: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney. 12:50, 4:30, 8. "Bittersweet," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:30, 6, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eglesten: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:40, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3:17, 6:45, 9:02.
Park: "Sweater Girl," June Preisser, Eddie Bracken. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis. 2, 7:20.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:54, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmeadow: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45.
Hyde Park: "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. 2:30, 8:30. "Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard. 3:10, 9:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Spy Ship," C. Stevens. "Give Out, Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Broadway," Vanet Blair, George Raft. 3:30, 9:15. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 6, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Castle in the Desert," Sidney Toler. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:35, 9:35. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:20.
Mystic: "Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. 3:15, 8:30. "Give Out, Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 5:40, 9:45.
Orpheum: "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:55, 7, 9:55. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 3, 8:10.
Maplewood: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 3:31, 9:15. "This Time for Keeps," Robert Sterling, Ann Rutherford. 2:18, 8.
Strand: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 3:25, 8:30. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis. 2:15, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey, Jean Phillips. 1:50, 7:50. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:15, 9:15.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Parachute Nurse" Margaret Chapman. 1:45, 7:45.
Square: "Lady Is Willing," Marlene Dietrich, Fred MacMurray. 1:05, 4:30, 7:35. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 3:40, 8:55, 9:10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Juke Box Jennie," Ken Murray. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "The Gay Sisters," George Brent, Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Give Out, Sisters," The Andrews Sisters. "World at War," 2, 8.
Strand: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2, 7.
Boulevard: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Ellery Queen and the Murder Ring," Ralph Bellamy. 2, 7.

ROSLINDALE — Roslindale: "Joan of the Ozarks," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. "March of Time." 2, 7.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "All Over Town," Olsen and Johnson. Special features. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Gunga Din," Cary Grant, Joan Fontaine. "King Kong," Fay Wray. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Joan of the Ozark," Judy Canova, Joe E. Brown. "United We Stand." 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Tuxedo Junction." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. "Captain Moonlight." "March of Time." 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Talle Annapolis," Jean Parker, Tom Brown. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. "Captain Moonlight."

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 3:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Gay Sisters," George Brent, Barbara Stanwyck. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Fantasia." 3:15, 9:12. "Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 2:15, 6:30, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS TEX McCRARY — MEN OF THE SKY
TREMONT — TAKE A LETTER
NORMANDIE — Tomorrow We Live — Invisible Menace — BORIS KARLOFF
BIJOU — Law and Order — Henry Fonda — MAGNIFICENT DOPE
SQUARE — HYS 1000 — REMEMBER THE DAY — CLAUDETTE COLBERT
UPHAMS — TAL. 6000 — SON OF FURY — BITTER SWEET — EDDY & MacDONALD

LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM — Mickey ROONEY — A YANK at ETON — "SABOTAGE SQUAD" with Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Errol FLYNN • Ronald REAGAN — "DESPERATE JOURNEY" — Fine "Just Off Broadway"

ESQUIRE — OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL — JAMES CAGNEY as Geo. M. Cohan in YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

SOUTH STATION — INFORMATION PLEASE — ALASKA — DUDE RANCH — HALEY'S MARINE — BLABBERMOUTH — CHARTER — SABOTAGE

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — Deanna Durbin — Robert Cummings — Charles Winninger — Irene Rich — Walter Connolly — Kay Griffith — "Nice Girl?" — Ernest Cossart — Billie Burke — Edward Everett Horton — Fay Bainter — "Four Mothers" — Warner Baxter — Claire Trevor — "Prisoner of Japan" — LITTLE TOKYO — Pardon My Sarong — Bud Abbott — Lou Costello — Virginia Bruce — Cary Grant — Jean Arthur — Ronald Colman — "Talk of the Town"

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE — GRANADA — MALDEN 7654 — October 29 to Nov. 4, Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m. — "TALK OF THE TOWN" — Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman — "ATLANTIC CONVOY" — John Beal and Bruce Bennett

BOSTON

OPERA — OPERA HOUSE — Philadelphia Opera. In English — Eve. Nov. 3, "Figaro" — Eve. Nov. 4, "THE BAT," Waltz-Comedy (Strauss) — FILENE'S TICKET SERVICE — JORDAN HALL & 208 PIERCE BLDG. — "Youth, beauty and a good show."—Globe

ORIGINAL DON COSSACKS — Russian Male Chorus of 36 — Dynamic Serge Jaroff, Cond. — TUE. EVE. Nov. 3 — ANDOVER (Phillips Academy) — SECURE TICKETS IN ADVANCE — Sun. Aft., Nov. 8, Symphony Hall — New Numbers—Old Favorites

This Sun. Aft., Nov. 1 — SYMPHONY HALL — Popular prog. — ELMAN — 1000 Seats at $1.10 — TICKETS AT BOX OFFICE

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR • Evs. 8:30—Mat. Today — MAX GORDON presents "JUNIOR MISS" — A New Comedy by JEROME CHODOROV and JOSEPH FIELDS — Authors of "MY SISTER EILEEN" — The Hilarious — BASED ON THE "NEW YORKER" STORIES by SALLY BENSON — Directed by MOSS HART — EVES 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL — Tonight 8:30 — MAT. TOM'W at 2:30 — PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present — ALFRED LUNT • LYNN FONTANNE — in S. N. Behrman's "THE PIRATE"

PLYMOUTH • Beg. Wed. Eve., Nov. 4 — MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS SAT. — SHEPARD TRAUBE presents Angel Street — By PATRICK HAMILTON — with ERNEST COSSART • ANN LYNN • PHILLIPS • BYRON McGRATH — Evs. (Except Sat.): 55c to $2.20; Sat. Eves.: 55c to $2.75; Thurs. Mat. 55c to $1.65

SHUBERT • 1 WEEK ONLY — Mon., Nov. 2 — MAIL ORDERS NOW—SEATS TOM'W — Alfred Steinbrenner (The Art Line Bureau) presents — SWEET CHARITY — PHILIP LEEDS, VIOLA ROACHE, CHARLOTTE WALKER, HARLAN DRIGGS, JANE GEYGER and others — NEW RIP-ROARING COMEDY-FARCE — Evs. 55c, $1, 1.10, 1.65, 2.20, 2.75 | Wed. Mat. 55c to 1.65 | Sat. Mat. 55c to 2.20 (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 — FRI. 2:30—SAT. 8:15 — Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA — SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY — Conductor

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET — With VINCENT PRICE — JUDITH EVELYN — LEO G. CARROLL — GOLDEN THEA., WEST 45TH ST. EVGS. 8:40 — Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40, 55c to $2.20 — Seats for next 4 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — Clifton WEBB — Peggy WOOD — Leonora CORBETT — Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 — Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day 2:40

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents — THE FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK — A NEW COMEDY — By JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. BR. 9-3220 — Evenings 8:40. Mats. Thurs., Sat. & Election Day

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Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot Clothes Millions of Men in Army Service

Forum Offers Programs Of Great Artists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Forum in its twenty-second year has initiated a program under the wartime banner, "For an Enlightened America."

Two of the usual three plays presented to Forum members are George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," with Todd Duncan, Alexander Smallens conducting, and "Angel Street," by Patrick Hamilton, starring Judith Evelyn, Vincent Price, and Lee C. Carroll.

Astrid Varney and Lauritz Melchior, leading Wagnerian soprano and tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, are giving their first joint Philadelphia recital to a Forum audience.

Robert and Gaby Casadesus, French pianists, make their only Philadelphia appearance during a Forum concert. This will be their fourth local appearance. They have been added to the Forum's roster literally by popular demand.

Serge Koussevitzky is conducting the Boston Symphony Orchestra in its annual Philadelphia Forum concert.

The Fletoff Don Cossack Chorus makes its first appearance in Philadelphia, singing liturgical music of the Russian Orthodox Church, melodies of Russian folk song, the lusty Cossack war songs and, as a whirlwind finale, the stirring Cossack sword dances.

Henrietta Schumann, radio and concert pianist, also makes her first Philadelphia bow to a Forum audience.

Alexander Kipnis, bass-baritone of the Metropolitan, gives a recital, his only local solo engagement.

Travel lectures, most of them illustrated, will bring to Philadelphia such world-wide figures as Leland Stowe, foreign correspondent, who, in his first Philadelphia lecture, will tell how he watched "The Japs Thunder South"; Cleveland Grant will speak on "Monarchs of the Mountains" with the aid of color motion pictures.

Photo Section, Philadelphia Q. M. Depot

Why Army Men Are Well Clothed

The Quartermaster Depot at Philadelphia clothes millions of Army men. Left: One of the most important elements in the construction of textiles is tensile strength. Here an operator is testing the tensile strength of a fabric in a specially conditioned room, where ideal temperature and humidity conditions prevail, in the laboratory building of the depot. Center: Col. Robert C. Brady, formerly Executive Officer of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot and now in command. Right: Even chevrons require careful inspection by trained employees of the inspection section of the depot.

Police Radio Patrol Efficiency Based on Split-Second Timing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Last year 3,113 stolen automobiles were recovered through activties of the radio patrol cars of the Philadelphia Police Department.

Property valued at $2,102,071 was recovered.

Arrests of 14,085 persons were effected, often through split-second co-ordination of these radio-directed patrol cars.

Inspector Thomas P. Burns, in charge of communications, including radio, telephone, and teletypewriter, says that if officers on patrol are to be away from their car three seconds, they must report this fact.

"Seconds are precious to the lawbreaker," the Inspector told this writer. "We are catching criminals red-handed. This is eliminating the need for circumstantial evidence."

Standing in front of a large wall map of the city, Inspector Burns points out the location of the City's 293 radio cars. They are placed strategically in the various zones that make up Philadlephia's nearly 130 square miles.

Lighted spots are scattered over the map. The Inspector explains that these are cars on assignment. Any new emergency would not be turned over to them except under urgent necessity.

To show how quickly headquarters in City Hall can reach its far-ranging patrols, he steps to the dispatcher's desk where 200,000 radio messages are a yearly average.

"216, location," says the announcer.

Over the two-way radio comes an almost instant response, giving the nearest street intersection to the patrol car's position.

Philadelphia prides itself on the efficiency of its radio police. This is not only a question of equipment, but of organization, according to Inspector Burns. Visiting police are usually surprised by the rapidity of communications, he reports.

Radio has done away with the old system of patrol wagons waiting in garages for calls to pick up arrested persons or those being held as suspects. The services formerly rendered by old-fashioned patrol wagons are now turned over to special patrol cars equipped to bring in prisoners. There are 30 of these special cars. Due to radio, they are able to be kept on active patrol duty all the time instead of standing idle waiting for calls.

The teletypewriter is used to follow up radio and telephone with longer, more detailed reports for the record.

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Plan by Penn Has Withstood Test of Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—This industrial metropolis of nearly 2,500,000 population still rotates around the focal point of city planning fixed by William Penn, who set forth his ideas of what Philadelphia should be in colorful language.

"I would found," he wrote, "a green countrie towne which might never be burned and which might always be wholesome."

On crinkly old maps, the original city plan drafted by Thomas Holmes, Penn's Surveyor, included five parks. Penn evidently thought in terms of a park every four squares or so. He knew about the disastrous London fire of 1666, and wanted to save his new city from such a possibility.

Those five original parks still exist as public spaces, although the central one has been overlaid by wide concrete sidewalks and the high quadrangle of City Hall surmounted by its slender tower.

Central Park

Penn visualized a central park at the intersection of Broad and High Streets. Broad remains with its original name. Of tremendous significance as an indication of Penn's advanced ideas on city planning is the width he assigned to Broad Street. This thoroughfare, running north and south through the City and bisecting the peninsula between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, is entirely adequate for the demands of modern motor traffic. It looks as though four lines of cars could move in each direction at the same time.

High Street has been renamed Market. It, too, is wide, especially to the west, where an elevated-railway viaduct leads into the old Broad Street Station. When the rail lines and wall are removed, as is planned eventually, western Market Street will become a remarkable highway resembling the Franklin Parkway.

Philadelphia city planners today are seeking to recapture the inspiration and drive of the great periods. After Penn's initial thoroughness, the picture has been spotty. His plan extended in a rectangle between the rivers. In each quadrant he placed a park. Those spaces still remain—as Franklin Square near the approaches to the Delaware River Bridge in the northeast, Washington Square in the southeast, Rittenhouse Square in the southwest, and Logan Square in the northwest.

Franklin Parkway

A great development of later city planning in the central sector has been the Franklin Parkway.

This is a diagonal running off from City Hall to the northwest. Those who originally proposed it discovered that a straight line from City Hall passed directly through the center of Logan Square, with its circular fountain, and ended on a hill overlooking the city.

At that time, the intervening space was filled with quadrangle streets and crowded buildings.

By vision and action, a broad avenue was opened and made into a long park. On the hill was built the Art Museum, one of Philadelphia's most prized centers of culture. A monumental effect results, comparable in a smaller way to the Mall in Washington.

Fairmount Park was a great achievement of city planning as Philadelphia spread into the country. This natural preserve at the city's edge covers 3,800 acres. It has diversified sports facilities, including 38 swimming pools frequented during the year by more than 7,000,000.

Yet Philadelphians are not satisfied to rest on past achievements. They want more parks, especially in the downtown areas, where many old buildings are being demolished.

Supply Station 100-Acre City in Itself

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Without the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot the United States Army would come unzipped around the world.

Every time a Doughboy pulls the zipper up tight around his neck at some distant wintry post, he is drawing a quota of warmth and protection from the ample supplies provided in Philadelphia.

Not only the zipper but the fur-lined parka are from this tremendous depot. For Philadelphia is clothier to the millions of men in the Army.

Flags and hymnals are other special charges of Philadelphia.

Under the system of Army supply, each depot is made responsible for certain specific items needed by the whole Army wherever its units may be stationed.

Netting

Mosquito netting for Army troops lately reported in the Solomon Islands must have been provided originally by action of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

Even in time of peace, this depot could qualify as one of the world's largest clothing establishments. In the midst of this global struggle that carries American troops into torrid heat and glacial cold, millions on millions of special clothing items must be provided, and fast.

Approaching the main gates of this immaculately neat and expansive plant, you see traffic lines of workers walking briskly at the turn between shifts. This is a city in itself.

There are 100 acres in the reservation. More than 13,000 civilians are employed.

The buildings are laid out along wide, efficient avenues. Down the center of one avenue you see a "train" coming. It is drawn by one of those snub-nosed motor-driven pullers that resembles the kind used to haul sightseers around the New York and San Francisco Fair grounds not so long ago. On the open trailers are stacked piles of uniform woolens, like logs cut to fend off the winter chill. From the end of each roll flutters a blue inspection tag.

Just then several heavy trucks roll out of a tunnel overpass where the road cuts through one of the buildings.

Rejects Go Back

"Those are rejects going back to the factory," explains Lieut. Thomas D. Richter, Jr., Q. M. C., Public Relations Officer of the depot. "We have to keep them on their toes. If we let small things slip by, the whole standard would fall. Many of the rejects can be made all right by reworking at the factory."

Housed in this depot is one of the world's most extensive testing laboratories for textiles.

The Army must know what to expect. As Lieutenant Richter put it:

"Those boys have enough to think about without having their equipment go wrong."

The care exercised here in Philadelphia goes far toward explaining why the United States Army is reputed to be the best clothed in the world. Most of the clothing, other than shoes, is supplied through Philadelphia. Much of it is manufactured on the premises, particularly special items.

Wool looms large here. To outfit one soldier for his first year requires the fleece of 26 sheep. Under combat conditions, six more fleeces are needed. During 1942, the Army has to buy 450,000,000 pounds of wool for uniforms. Most of this is entrusted to the administration of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

All of the Army's flags, from sturdy woolen garrison flags 20 by 38 feet, to the silk President's Flag, are made in Philadelphia. The flag-making tradition at the depot is 80 years old, and the depot itself has seen 148 years of service. Philadelphia provides a natural setting for the flag, since it was here that the Stars and Stripes first waved over the free nation.

From the flag workshop in the depot, with its more than 150 cutters and seamstresses operating latest machinery, it is not far in distance to the Betsy Ross House on a side street in the older section of Philadelphia. Whether or not Betsy deserves all of the credit given to her in popular lore, it is unmistakable that the national emblem took form in this city.

The marvels of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot make a natural gadgeteer leave with regrets. One of the catchiest is the cold room where body temperatures are simulated by the circulation of warm oil, so woolens and furs can be tested for their cold-resistant qualities under temperatures down to 40 degrees Fahrenheit or more below zero.

Trend of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—How the war affects Philadelphia's business trends is indicated in figures compiled by the Research and Information Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce.

Durable goods manufacture has increased 124.8 per cent in the latest month for which figures are available as compared with the same month in 1940. During the past year, durable goods have risen 43.3 per cent over the 1941 figure.

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Country Cream wool jersey dress with soft front fulness and gilt embroidery on the set-in belt. Sizes 10 to 18 . . . 29.95

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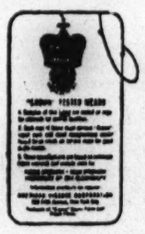

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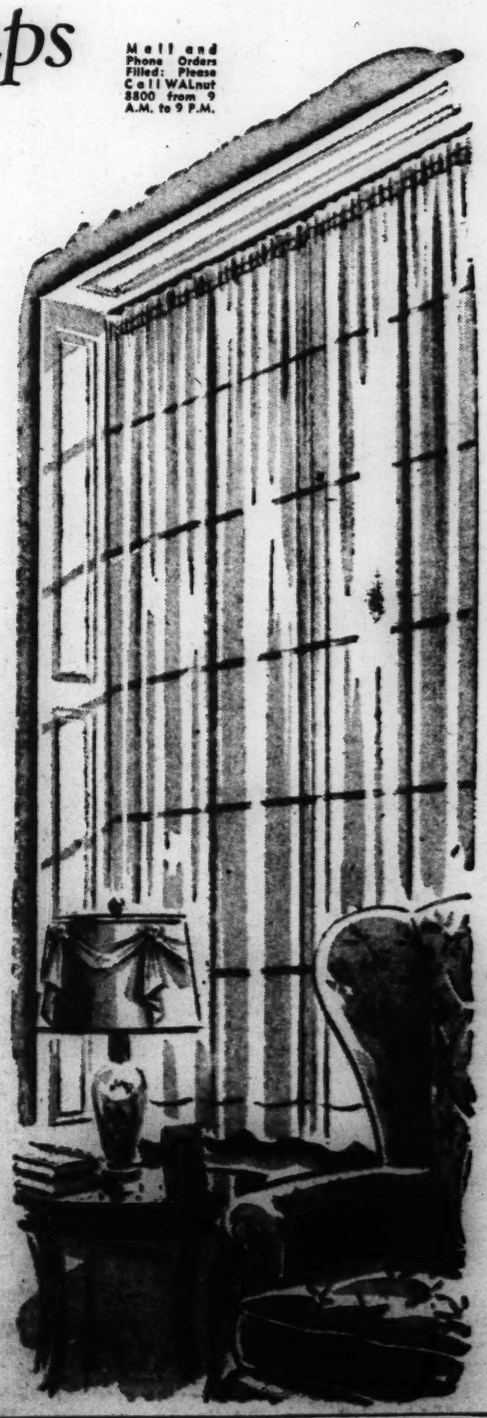
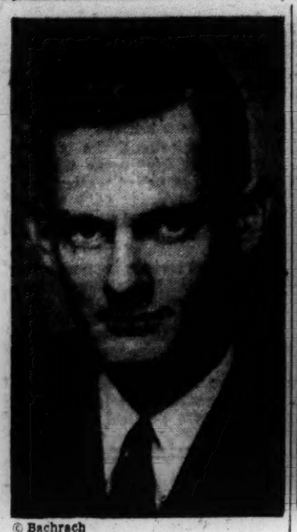


What Philadelphia Means to Me: Citizens Join in Wartime Appreciations



© Bachrach

Housing Expert

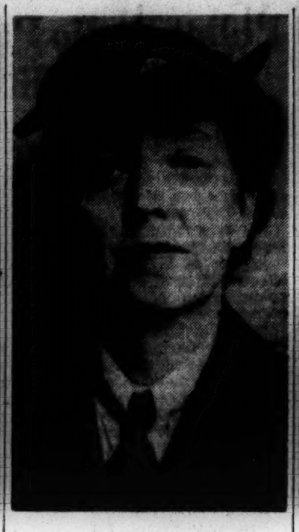
By Edmund N. Bacon

Managing Director
Philadelphia Housing Association

Since I come from a family that has owned and farmed land in present Philadelphia since 1695, and since I also have escaped from Philadelphia for several years, working in China and the Middle West only to return, I should have both a sympathetic and objective point of view.

Philadelphia's famous conservatism I have come to respect. Actually it is rooted in a sort of basic soundness. Philadelphia avoids the smart and "tricky" sometimes mistaken for progress. When it once makes up its mind to do something it usually does a pretty good job. Witness the PSFS, the best modern skyscraper in the United States.

People like to point out that much of Philadelphia is decaying. That is true, but the very fact that the city has stuck to the old, conservative row house, traditional since the days of William Penn, puts it in a peculiarly favorable position to do something about it.



Civilian Worker

By Ellenor Morris

Chairman, Civilian Defense Volunteer Office, Philadelphia

Although I actually live nearly 20 miles from the City limits, Philadelphia has always meant home to me, and I consider myself very definitely a Philadelphian. It never has occurred to me to want to live anywhere else, and most of my fellow citizens seem to share the sentiment.

Philadelphia has been called the "City of Homes," a well-deserved title, as I believe we have a rather unique genius for family life. Aside from perhaps Boston, Richmond or Charleston, I doubt if there is any other city with larger and longer established family clans. Down to the fourth and fifth generations we not only recognize kin, but call ourselves cousins. Although this is particularly true of the families which have been in residence for many generations, this same spirit of family solidarity extends throughout the city. It builds a strong community feeling in each locality.

Residents of Frankford or Germantown or West Philadelphia are apt to stay put and to conduct most of their affairs within a radius of a few miles. Most entertaining is done within the home. Unlike our neighbors in New York, we are not given to patronizing night clubs or even, to any large extent, theaters.

Museums Step Forward Despite Curbs of Wartime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Even under war conditions that have caused the removal of many art treasures to places of safe keeping, Philadelphia's museums are taking forward steps.

The Art Museum overlooking the City has recenlty opened new galleries of Near East and Oriental art.

Dimout and blackout regulations are proving difficult for the museums, since their large skylights would add materially to skyglow.

Photo-Crafters

Lawyer

By Robert Dechert

General Chairman, 1942 United Charities Campaign in Philadelphia

Friendliness of the small-village sort is still the keynote of Philadelphia.

Many Philadelphians not past middle age remember the actual cows, woodlots, springhouses of the villages which only a few years ago were overrun with row houses to become part of the City's whole.

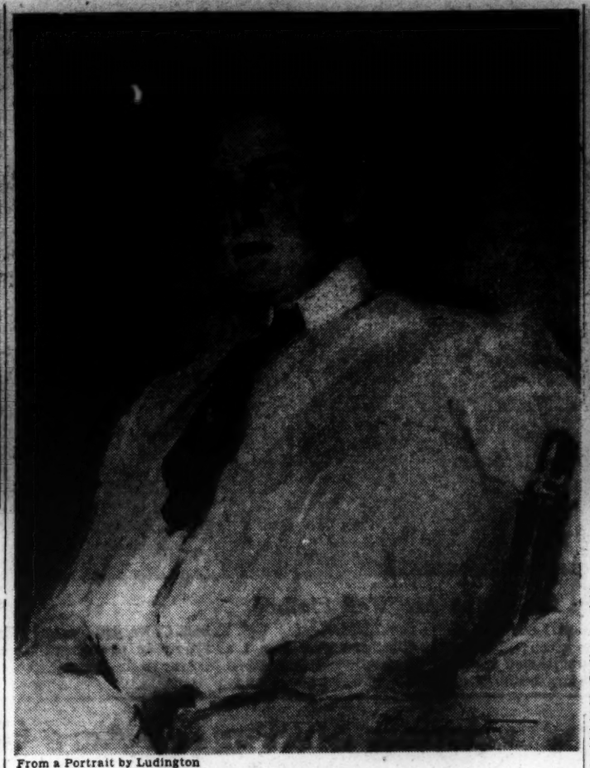
Appearances change, new residents take over an area, but the family remains the keystone, and between families there is an essential friendliness. Its citizens have interlocking friendships and interests to an extent that is unusual in a city of Philadelphia's size, perhaps because many families whose roots have been so deeply imbedded in Philadelphia since pre-Revolutionary days have intermarried for generations and have tended to absorb new elements which came into the City.

Our progress in the last two years in the United Charities Campaign—now United War Chest—bore witness to the desire of Philadelphians to work together. Each of the last two years have added almost $500,000 to the total raised the previous year—the largest two-year gain for nonwar activities in any Community Chest in America, we are told.

The depression years were hard on industry-filled Philadelphia; fearful people said the old City was "dying."

Now industry hums again as Philadelphia helps to arm the United Nations. Civic groups already meet to plan Philadelphia's postwar aspects. Problems of blighted residential districts, of unco-ordinated governmental functions, of traffic engineering, cry out for solution now.

Wise political leadership will be needed to carry through programs to solve these problems, for experimentalism is not popular among Philadelphia's voters!



From a Portrait by Ludington

'The Philadelphia I Love'

By Sarah Dickson Lowrie

Author, Newspaper Writer, Organizer of High Street Sesquicentennial, Leader in Women's Activities

Philadelphia to me is not just a place, not just a pattern. It has character as a person has character. Indeed it is actually a personage.

You enjoy a personage fondly for his very foibles, expect his very faults, allow for his naturalness and prejudices. You trot out his virtues and originalities for others to appreciate. You would not change him.

That is the way I feel about Philadelphia. I admire its reserves and grave simplicities. I pay attention to its shrewd valuations. And I approve of its staid pattern of disapproval of all the fanfare of self-advertisement. This unboastfulness has indeed a spiritual tradition of Quaker quietness back of it.

Philadelphia neither loiters nor jostles.

Throughout its existence it has preferred the country to the city streets.

To visitors, unaware of what has happened, the whereabouts of the present-day Philadelphia is no doubt a complete mystery.

But out beyond its former boundaries Philadelphia thrives, beautiful in its serene security of country spaces, affluent and demurely preoccupied with its gardens and dogs and horses, still keen on country sports, still evolving new "firsts" in old interests and modern ventures.

The Ministry Speaks

By Dr. Rufus M. Jones

Chairman, American Friends Service Committee, Professor, Minister, Author

First, Philadelphia is a permanent illustration of what the high faith of one determined man can accomplish with his life. The words which changed William Penn's life forever, made him another man, and finally made him the founder of "the holy experiment" in Philadelphia, were these words spoken in a Quaker meeting in 1665: "There is a faith that overcomes the world, and there is a faith that is overcome by the world."

It was that first type of faith that made Philadelphia, and the most memorable thing about the city is that it has been the home of that conquering faith. Carpenters' Hall, Independence Hall, and the Betsy Ross House bear witness to it. So does Benjamin Franklin's life.

But for me, the city means the lives and the testimony of a succession of quiet Quakers who, in the midst of noise and the march of events, and sometimes of corrupt politics, have kept up their high faith that there are divine possibilities in every man, woman and child, and at great cost have got under the burden of world suffering and have helped to relieve it.

By Dr. Daniel A. Poling

Minister of Temple Baptist Church President, International Society of Christian Endeavor

Philadelphia means to me three things: Home, Service, Opportunity. The City of Brotherly Love may not have been always brotherly, but always Philadelphia has been a city of homes. There is here an atmosphere, a family, and home atmosphere, different from that of any other community in America.

For the preacher Philadelphia in war days is a challenge to all-out service. Philadelphia is for total war, a total opportunity. The Protestant Church particularly should face the fact that the "bread of life" must be placed where the people can reach it.

One church in Philadelphia has just announced a midday service of worship for war workers, for all who work at night or on Sunday. The service will be known as "Wednesday at Twelve" and will have the vested choir, the sermon, and the atmosphere of the 11 o'clock service on Sunday morning. Also there will be additional activities throughout the day and night, and communion services as they may be needed.

For me this and infinitely more is Philadelphia in the war year of 1942.

By George Emerson Barnes, D. D.

Minister of the Overbrook Presbyterian Church and former President of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches

Philadelphia means to me home and unusual cultural advantages. It is outstanding as a center of music, art, and education. It places supreme emphasis upon that which nourishes the inner life. Great cultural institutions have created a love of all that is highest and of enduring worth.

Philadelphia means to me a city with a strong religious life. The city has been built upon the religious traditions of Quakers, Germans, and Scotch-Irish, who were the earliest settlers. It is today a city of great churches and of church-going people. The early deposit of faith in spiritual realities never has been lost. That fact colors the whole life of Philadelphia and makes it attractive and dynamic.

By Edwin Luther Cunningham,

Minister, St. Paul's Baptist Church, Philadelphia

Living in Philadelphia means this to me:

The privilege of being God's undershepherd to a congregation of earnest, sincere, humble people who attempt seriously to live their lives in terms of the ethics and spirit of Jesus Christ and to maintain a church adequate to meet the spiritual and social needs of its neighborhood.

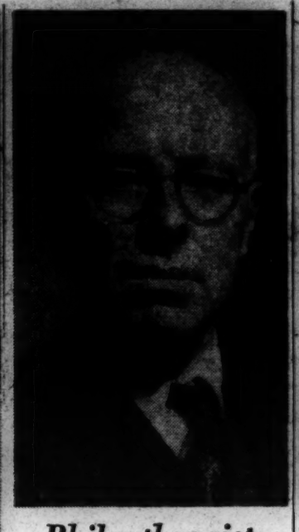
The privilege of active participation in the work of the Young People's Interracial Fellowship, a group of young people, Negro and white, Jewish and Christian, who believe that true religion is best expressed through comradeship, justice, and respect for all persons.

By Dr. Joseph Fort Newton

Minister, Church of Saint Luke and Epiphany

To me, Philadelphia means home, a great old church, and troops of friends won and kept after 17 years.

Some one said that Philadelphia is a city founded by William Penn, where everything from the Fire Department to the Philosophical Society was started by Benjamin Franklin, and where the people still vote for George Washington. Anyway a vote for Washington is a vote for America. It is a crazy, comfortable, conservative city, at times appallingly complacent—more like a village than a great city, cut up into cliques and clans who do not always work well together.



Philanthropist

By John Frederick Lewis

President of the Art Alliance; Owner of the Academy of Music Building; Active in Many Philanthropies

On the positive side it may be said that Philadelphia is the third city of the United States. The greatest glories of Philadelphia unfortunately are not sufficiently appreciated by its residents. I refer to the great chain of cultural institutions including the Art Museum; the Franklin Institute; the Free Library now starved for lack of adequate appropriations for books; the Zoo, remarkable not only for its animals but for its research; the University of Pennsylvania Museum; the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, still the best art school in the United States; and the Academy of Natural Sciences. There are more books on New Caledonia, to take example, in the University of Pennsylvania Museum Library than anywhere else.

On the negative side, Philadelphia suffers from the psychology of the trust heir. No city is more dominated by people who have not earned their own money in a generation or more. Once famed as the literary center of the country, Philadelphia now ranks fourteenth among the 14 largest cities of the United States in current appropriations to buy new library books. Only $60,000 has been allowed for the year.

The nearness of New York sets up a refugee problem of considerable magnitude. Philadelphia is the only city of more than a million population that is within 100 miles of a larger city. Much of our talent gravitates to the banks of the Hudson.

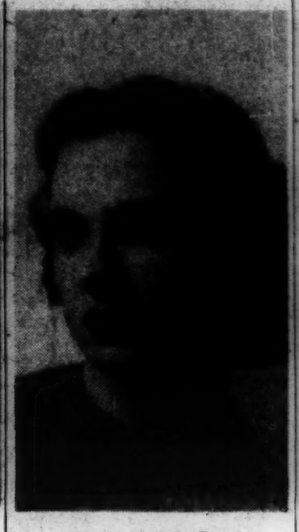
The one-party political system also hampers the city, in my judgment, as there is no check on the performances of the politicians of the dominant party.

As for myself, I am one of the few Philadelphians of the third or fourth generation who still lives downtown a large part of the year, instead of migrating permanently to the country. Spruce Street is still home to me, as it has been to generations of Lewises.

Philadelphia Likes Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The "village" atmosphere that many Philadelphians like in their city is compounded of many elements, including downtown streets named for trees. Walnut, Chestnut, and Juniper are principal thoroughfares.



Home-Maker

By Mrs. Norman F. Hall

Who speaks on Philadelhpia as a city of homes

The first thing that appealed to me as a new resident when I came to Philadelphia from another city was that it was such a wonderfully livable city.

There exists in Philadelphia something I never saw before in any other city—namely, a neighborly feeling, a feeling of security and stability, which appeals to the homemaker.

For the menfolk, Philadelphia is a great industrial and commercial center, wherein they can succeed in their chosen fields.

For the women, there are great home centers with the finest-type schools, cultural institutions, parks and recreational centers.

In all the bustle of a busy city, I find here a comfort and a living peace that appeals to any housewife.

Here in Philadelphia women really live a happy, contented, and normal life.

Baldwin Locomotive Works

War Worker

By William J. Pennypacker

Machinist, Baldwin Southwark Division, Eddystone, near Philadelphia

Philadelphia means a lot to me.

First, it exemplifies the Christian spirit and ideals of our nation for which we are now fighting.

Second, the typical home life is traditional and as happy as one could expect anywhere.

Third, in 23 years in industry in Philadelphia, and at present as a defense worker at Baldwin's, I have found that most men practice the Golden Rule, and have genuine pride in their accomplishments. To use the coined phrase—What Philadelphia makes, makes Philadelphia. The diversified products of Baldwin's are of interest to all Philadelphians.

Flavorful Names

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Anyone getting acquainted with Philadelphia notices its flavorful, crackling names: Philadelphia Pepper Pot; Pennypacker; the Drexel Biddles; Mrs. Offley Shore; Cadwaleder.

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Ringing Anvils Modern Liberty Bells in Philadelphia's Contribution to War Work

Citizens Rise Again to Fight For Freedom

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Ringing anvils that swell the mighty crescendo of never-sleeping war industries are today's Liberty Bells in Philadelphia, sounding assurances that world democracy shall survive and go on with renewed strength.

Of three cities where democracy won decisive victories in the age-long struggle against despotism—Athens, Paris, and Philadelphia—only the latter remains free from Axis domination.

Philadelphians are aware of their responsibilities and are rising to meet them.

For it was in Philadelphia that the Declaration of Independence not only proclaimed the birth of a new nation dedicated to human freedom, but gave voice to aspirations now inspiring freemen everywhere.

Groundwork of Freedom

Here the Constitution of the United States provided a framework of representative government still vigorous with promise for the enslaved of all lands.

Here Washington served as First President and issued his Farewell Address.

Here the first Congress of the United States met and laid the groundwork for today's expanding application of democratic procedures to a world-wide situation.

Philadelphia has so many "firsts" in the fields of government, invention, and national defense that a visitor is impressed with the greatest first of all—a genuine devotion to the work in hand that takes little time off for self-praise.

The city is aware of its pre-eminence, yet in a quiet way that seldom seeks publicity.

Even the Chamber of Commerce, usually a sounding-board for the more self-appreciative in any city, resides with almost Quaker calm at the intersection of Twelfth and Walnut.

Neighborhood Intimacy

Moving through downtown Philadelphia and knowing that this is the center for probably the most intensive single aggregation of war industries in the world, you are attracted first by a certain village intimacy that pervades even the deepest skyscraper canyons.

Philadelphians like to think in terms of a friendly community rather than of a metropolis. In manner they combine the conservative and personable elements in a rare way.

A small incident serves to illustrate the union of dignity and naturalness.

At the intersection of Broad Street and Chestnut in midafternoon, a dignified lady has reached the center of the crosswalk. In the leisurely stream of pedestrians—for Philadelphians always seem at leisure even when walking briskly—she spies either an intimate acquaintance or a member of her family. Without more ado she throws her arms wide and gives him a big kiss.

In the relatively small area of high buildings there are a few intersections where in the course of a day you are almost sure to see several of your friends and business acquaintances. For a city of nearly 2,500,000, Philadelphia comes as close as may be to being an association of neighborhoods. An interesting parallel is found in Buenos Aires, the South American metropolis of almost the same size.

Yet Philadelphia within its nearly 130 square miles contains such a diversity that impressions grow and merge in an ever-unfolding pattern as the days of your visit pass.

Visit to Noted Navy Yard

You leave the hub of the city where Broad and Market bisect the peninsula between the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, just as William Penn laid out those two main streets. In a Navy station wagon and accompanied by a snappy young naval officer, you drive south to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Such a transformation as occurs in that brief drive can hardly be described, for much more changes than the outward setting. The whole atmosphere seems to have been swept by winds of the far Pacific. The sights and sounds and smells are those experienced in a Pan American Clipper on distant flights. The station wagon itself becomes a different thing in the company of these great ships rising through scaffolding to take their place in the Two-Ocean Navy. Or is it to be a Seven-Ocean Navy?

The Philadelphia Navy Yard is already well on the way to being the greatest one in the world. Because of its protected position inland from the coast, it offers more possibilities of having attacks by air intercepted. The Delaware accommodates the draft of battleships and of large ocean-going liners.

Large Variety of Ships

With other shipbuilding yards along the Delaware, this area is ranked easily as the foremost producer of ships on which victory of the United Nations largely depends. While other areas launch more in specific categories, Philadelphia turns out an amazing variety in shapes, sizes, and types.

From a vantage point overlooking this vast Navy Yard, it is hard to keep perspective on Philadelphia's contribution to war industry as a whole. For this Yard is only one segment in a belt of industries that extends for about 40 miles in a slanting direction from northeast to southwest.

Within that belt the only conspicuous war product that is found in relatively small amounts is the airplane. Yet Philadelphia produces planes, too, in addition to tanks, warships, tankers, freighters, big guns, shells, and thousands of other items.

Philadelphia has one aircraft distinction. The only Navy-owned plane factory is located in the Navy Yard. Recently a new type patrol bomber of multi-motored design was launched here.

Some idea of what is being done at the Philadelphia Navy Yard is given by known figures on employment there. From the sturdy corps of professional craftsmen who maintain the Yard's "know-how" through years of peace, the number had skyrocketed to 27,000 when last officially announced. Since then it is a tenable estimate that the roster has more than doubled.

When an official begins mentioning the numbers employed in other single war plants of the Philadelphia area, the total mounts by geometric progression. Such-and-such a mill has 15,000; such-and-such 30,000; this factory employs 10,000, that one 18,000—so the list goes.

To transport, house, feed, entertain, and otherwise absorb the influx of workers for the duration, while looking ahead to the necessary readjustments later, is Philadelphia's main concern of the moment. By its contribution to the battle of production, the city feels it is doing the most effective possible work for carrying forward its grand traditions of freedom in government, natural sciences, and the arts.

Regard for Traditions

For this many-faceted metropolis enjoys inwardly its own rich culture even more than its massive industry.

To have been the home and workshop of Benjamin Franklin during most of his diversified career is, for Philadelphia, a memory cherished because of Franklin's breadth and balance. The nation evidently agrees, for more towns have been named for Franklin than for Washington.

Even in the outward aspect of downtown Philadelphia, art and the natural sciences are incorporated in the diagonal avenue known as Franklin Parkway. For most Philadelphians, the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Art Museum outweigh, in their aggregate, the towering needle of City Hall. Politics may run muddy at times, but Philadelphia takes a sustained satisfaction in knowing that its citizens have assembled many of the nation's greatest art collections and contributed to discoveries that have reshaped the modern world.

Latest art treasure to be built here and then sent elsewhere is the Widener Collection, just added to the growing artistic heritage of Washington, D. C. As in government, so in art, the nation's first Capital continues to develop values for the nation as a whole rather than for itself alone.

A Blending of Virtues

Yet Philadelphians are the first to exempt themselves from any claims to being consciously self-sacrificing, at least to a degree beyond that of other cities. Philadelphians build and think and do because they are not happy otherwise. Strong traditions of Quaker quietness, of Pennsylvania-Dutch industriousness, and of English perseverance, have blended. Even in the frictions and elbowings that have marked the contacts of such different peoples, there has emerged a residue of character that is distinctly Philadelphian.

There is spunk and vigorous intellectual tenacity in the old town. On little side streets hardly known to casual visitors, the traditional Philadelphians assemble at their clubs and have lively sessions around sturdy old tables over their Philadelphia Pepper Pot and their scrapple.

Among these inheritors of the Philadelphia that has been overlaid by successive migrations and incursions, you find a healthy self-criticism, and a brooding anxiety over the disappearance of fine trees and fine houses that once were the city's glory. You find them concerned over what is to be done to save downtown residential districts from the slow process of decay that in recent years has broken into formerly handsome streets and leveled every other house as effectively as if it had been bombed, demolished, and the rubble cleared away.

Then there is the "Chinese Wall" that runs westward from the Broad Street Station along Market Street. It is an elevated railway viaduct that divides this portion of the central city in two parts. With a tolerance that is amused yet flares at times into a brief crusade, Philadelphians tell you how for years on end they have been planning to remove this wall.

A wide avenue is planned in its place. Already under the street level of the proposed avenue the Broad Street Suburban Station is handling the main bulk of rail traffic from the City Hall area to numerous suburbs along the Main Line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Most of the through traffic is handled at the new Thirtieth Street Station.

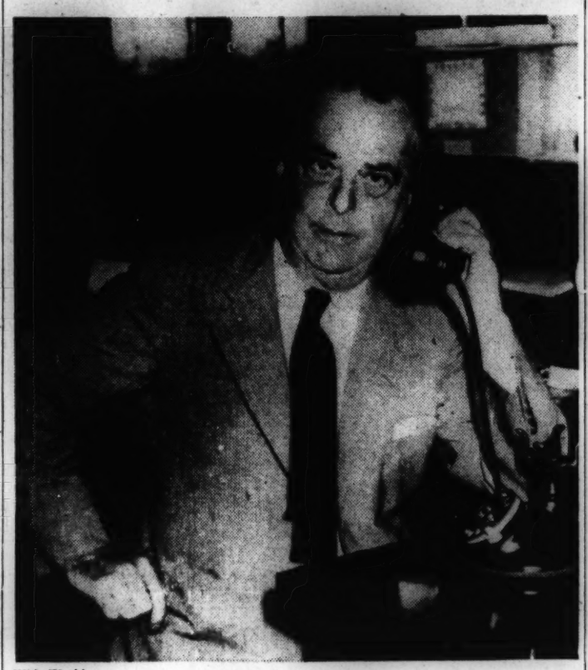
Old Broad Street Station

Eventually the old Broad Street Station will be torn down. With it will go something that still symbolizes Philadelphia's age and conservatism. The old office building connected with the station is in use. It is just across the street from City Hall, and through its quaint round-topped windows that cut queer segments out of office walls, you overlook the stream of traffic flowing around this central square.

The elevators, still in use, are real fun. The operator brakes them with a brass wheel that whirls around like the hand-operated brakes on a freight car. No longer operating, but colorful relics, are the hydraulic floor-indicators with their cork floats in glass tubes where modern elevators have a dial indicator.

All of this, and too much more to tell here, is Philadelphia. In few great industrial cities is it possible so quickly to drop away the interlaced railway lines, the smudge of factory smoke, the roar of traffic, the canyon walls ungraced by ivy, and enter into a new world of rolling fields, leaves rustling underfoot in the autumn, miles of bridle paths and bike paths and foot paths, rocks to climb, hikes to take in remote corners of Fairmount Park, horses and dogs and even sheep well inside city limits on great estates that go on far into the surrounding countryside—all of this is Philadelphia, dedicated anew to human freedom.

Skyline of Philadelphia From Steps of Art Museum, Overlooking Benjamin Franklin Parkway



Wide World

Bernard Samuel
Acting Mayor of Philadelphia

Mayor Proud of Co-operation By Public in Work to Win War

By Bernard Samuel
Acting Mayor of Philadelphia
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Like all large industrial cities of the Nation, Philadelphia is today a beehive of productive activity. For generations our City has been renowned as the "Workshop of the World" and today our great shipyards and industrial, manufacturing, and mercantile establishments are busier than ever before.

Our people are all out to win the War and I am very proud to be able to state that we are upholding the traditions for patriotism and wartime effort which have always provided glowing and interesting chapters of the history of the wars in which our country has engaged.

The people of Philadelphia have responded to every appeal made to them by the Federal Government.

Volunteer enlistments have been very gratifying to recruiting officers of the armed forces, they have met every request to purchase War Bonds and Stamps and the campaigns having for their purpose collection of scrap metal, tin, rubber and grease have exceeded expectations.

The Army-Navy "E" Pennant for excellence in fulfilling Government contracts has been awarded to officials and men of the Navy Yard, the Frankford Arsenal and many of our shipbuilding and industrial plants manufacturing war munitions and supplies.

The Philadelphia Council of Defense, made up of approximately 100,000 volunteers, has taken every precaution for the protection of life and property. Results of repeated blackouts and alerts have received spontaneous co-operation from our people and also have won the commendation of Army and Navy officials.

War Employment Zooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—From a normal industrial employment of about 275,000, Philadelphia has jumped to an estimated 428,000, according to the Chamber of Commerce.

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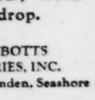

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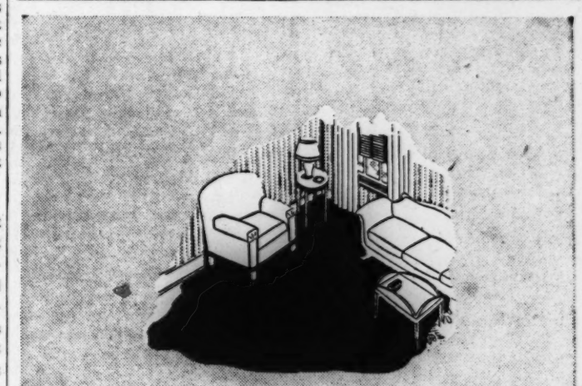

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History, Education, and Industry Links in Chain of Varied Philadelphian Interests

Liberty Bell Ready for Moving But Bomb Shelter Awaits Steel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Already on wheels for quick removal to a place of greater safety in case of any war hazard, the Liberty Bell awaits only the necessary steel priorities before it can be housed nightly in a bombproof shelter.

On a sunny Sunday afternoon, Americans still throng into Independence Hall and walk reverently through the halls where, in a period of weakness and disunity, men of vision arose to shape the beginnings of the world's most impressive development in representative government.

Straight ahead from either of the two entrances at opposite ends of the main hallway the Bell may be seen. It is high in its mount, reaching considerably above the heads of visitors. On its new four-wheeled platform for quick removal it is raised even higher above the floor.

Several times in its career the Bell has been put on wheels, sometimes for journeys of thousands of miles to fairs and observances. Only once was it removed under the shadow of imminent war damage. On Sept. 18, 1777, when the British were almost at the City's gates, this and other bells were taken in a train of army wagons to safety in the country.

The Liberty Bell, then still able to send peals of rejoicing vibrating over the City, remained away from Independence Hall for the duration of the Revolutionary War.

The Bell is small enough to be easily protected by the simple device of building a vault. But in this war, even in the steel State of Pennsylvania, building a vault isn't simple. The project has been approved all along the line. It was offered as a gift by the Insurance Company of North America, which is celebrating this year its own founding in Independence Hall 150 years ago. The City accepted. Congress in Washington approved. Now it is just a question of how soon the steel can be spared.

The first plan, prepared by George Wharton Pepper, Jr., architect, in co-operation with Thomas Pym Cope, Chairman of the Committee for the Preservation of Historic Relics, called for a vault to one side of the Bell's present location. An elevator would have dropped the Bell, and then it would have slid sideways on rails into the vault.

To cut down on the steel required, the plan calls for a vault to be built directly under the present resting place of the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall. This faces the south side of Independence Square, a few feet from the room where the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were adopted.

The Liberty Bell and its original black walnut frame and standard will rest on a platform elevator, raised to floor level. In the event of an air-raid warning, fire, or any other hazard, the platform and Bell will be lowered quickly into the ground. The plan is to lower it each night, in the belief that if bomb attacks do come, they will come during the night.

Armor plate and concrete doors cover the floor opening as the Bell descends to protect the top of the vault against bomb hits. The underground shelter will be encased in armor plate and concrete. It will be so built that after the danger shall have passed the platform can be raised again slowly to the surface, lifting the Bell back to its original site, as the armor plate and concrete doors covering the top slide back into the vault. Thus, during the daytime, it will be on view for tourists, as always—except, of course, in the event of an emergency.

Philadelphia Inquirer

Suburban Philadelphia Bicycle Corps of Nells Assists Wardens During Alerts

Women Base Civil Defense On Patriotism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Women of Philadelphia have been up and doing since some time before the United States was forced into the war. Today they are carrying on with traditional patriotism. Many are in uniform. More are in the feminine equivalent of overalls. As a unit they are determined to do all they can to assure the victory of democracy and the building of a better world.

Out of the subway exit steps a Philadelphian Waac. A few minutes later six Waacs pass in two groups. Two Waves, snappy in their white-crowned officers' caps and gold braid, are seen within a block. Another woman's Naval uniform, that of the Navy League Service, or Nells, is frequently seen.

Men in uniform pass in such numbers that, with the women, they give Philadelphia a decidedly martial air. This is natural in a city where so many branches of Naval and military activity are located.

On the suburban train headed toward Paoli, a Philadelphia acquaintance introduced this writer to a woman in the Civilian Defense uniform. She turned out to be Miss Ellenor Morris, Chairman of the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office. One of the most interesting things about this office is that its foundations were laid by public-spirited women of Philadelphia before the Civilian Defense movement had assumed national proportions.

In May, 1940, representatives of about 50 women's civic and patriotic organizations formed the Women's Home Defense Association. It operated a Central Volunteer Placement Bureau.

When the City of Philadelphia was ready to step into this field officially, it took over the Placement Bureau as its new Volunteer Office.

The work directed by Miss Morris is now an important segment of Civilian Defense activity. She quickly turns your attention to Civilian Defense work as a whole, under the chairmanship of Dr. Hubley R. Owen, the City's Director of Public Health. But this is a story about women, and so the spotlight rests on them without hiding the larger background.

Designated as official registration center for the Philadelphia Council of Defense, the Civilian Defense Volunteer Office has expanded by establishing 14 Branch Offices in strategic locations throughout the city. The great bulk of registrations passes through these offices. This service supplies not only the departments that are directly under the Council of Defense, but also the Interceptor Command of the United States Army, the Red Cross, such Government agencies as the Office of Price Administration, the Selective Service Boards and the United States Treasury Department.

The office also staffs many community agencies, such as settlement houses, hospitals, and war relief organizations, including prominently the British and Russian groups.

During September, 2,135 volunteers were registered. This compared with 1,229 in August.

Still another type of registration is being carried on by the Navy League Service, the women's auxiliary of the Navy League. Known as the Nells, and reorganized in Philadelphia for this war by Mrs. N. Myers Fitler, these women behind the Navy engage in numerous activities ranging from the sale of War Bonds to the training of parachute packers and radio technicians.

Full Recruiting Drive

Mrs. Fitler, who organized the Navy League Service during the last war at the request of the Government, now acts as Honorary Chairman, with Mrs. George Earle acting as Executive Director.

Latest activity of the Nells is a recruiting drive for 60,000 women war workers. This is referred to as the first major mobilization of its kind to be initiated by a similar group.

During the first week, 1,769 women applied. Of these, 785 were referred to schools for free vocational training. To centers for aptitude tests were sent 413. Local assembly lines in war factories were strengthened immediately by 136 women workers. The others were in various stages of preparation for active service.

There was an average response of 350 women a day, and of these, 13 per cent had never worked before in public enterprises.

Baldwin Locomotive Works

Propeller Ahoy!

Balancing a huge manganese bronze propeller in the shops of the Cramp Brass & Iron Foundries Division of the Baldwin Locomotive Works. Propeller castings like this, weighing as much as 20 tons apiece, are being produced in ever-increasing numbers to meet the wartime shipbuilding demand.

Penn Had Prayer For Philadelphia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia

William Penn set high ideals before Philadelphia and prayed for fulfillment of his aspirations, Penn's "Prayer for Philadelphia" sums up those ideals and is inscribed among the great records of the city. It runs:

And thou Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this province named before thou wert born. What love what care what service and what travail has there been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee. O that thou mayest be kept from the evil that would overwhelm thee. That faithful to the God of thy mercies. In the Life of righteousness thou mayst be preserved to the end, My soul prays to God for thee that thou mayest stand in the day of trial that thy children may be blest of the Lord and thy people saved by His power.

Poster in Museum Dated 1864 Asks, Shall Soldier Vote?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — With startling timeliness, a poster in the Atwater Kent Museum reads:

Special Election

Shall the Soldier Vote?

The date is 1864.

Another exhibit gives the record of a military draft dated 1777. It is a governmental act directing "the mode of collecting the fines imposed on persons who did not meet and exercise in order to learn the art military."

In these and other exhibits, this relatively new museum of Philadelphia carries forward its purpose of telling the story of "how the men and women of Philadelphia lived, how they built their City, how they met their problems and solved them."

In a large glass case stands a model of the nation's first White House with its gardens and grounds. Here Washington lived during his two Administrations. The model is so natural that when a photograph is taken of it, few would be able to tell it is not the real thing.

The art of model-making and of dioramas is developed to a fine point in this museum under the direction of Joseph McCosker. The story of Philadelphia is told in sequence from days of seminomadic Indians through the Dutch, Swedish, English, Scotch-Irish, and German migrations.

The classic stone-front building now housing the museum has an interesting history, for here it was the Franklin Institute resided for a century and performed its services to the advancement of technical knowledge in the rapidly expanding country.

Baldwin Has Fine Record Of 111 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Any American boy who has wanted at one time or another to be a locomotive engineer—and that takes in about all of them—would trade his baseball mitt and his most prized marbles for a trip through the Baldwin Locomotive Works just outside of Philadelphia.

He would see not only steam locomotives taking form with driving shafts as big as the trunks of trees, but bronze propellers more than 20 feet across for warships and merchant vessels. He would see tanks rolling from the assembly line and running under their own power to the proving ground, where they roar in preparation for Libya or . . .

To one who has been absorbing the meaning of Philadelphia, the Baldwin group of industries adds another massive set of impressions.

While the tank shop has more immediate interest, the locomotive is still the largest thing on wheels.

Under one roof that covers 27 acres, you can see empty rails set with wheels and axles that soon are held together by great frames. When the boiler is set in place, the outline rapidly emerges.

Men literally swarm over these giants of the rails. They spread asbestos packing around the firebox and boiler. They weld and rivet and drill and tighten nuts in a symphony of American industry under the driving urge of war.

The completed products of their labor stand in long rows. Many of the locomotives bear the meaningful initials:

"U. S. A."

Those are destined for Army service.

Yet the largest locomotives seen on this writer's tour were for commercial railways. One of the giants for a western line that crosses mountains had just been run outside the shop for a steam test. There was something awe-inspiring in the spectacle of this newly-fabricated behemoth of the rails, snorting and blowing like a herd of untamed broncos.

Under the lofty roof of this shop you grasp still another aspect of Philadelphia. Baldwin is as Philadelphian as Broad Street. The war found Baldwin deeply grounded in the secrets of heavy industry. Baldwin locomotives have conquered the Andes and penetrated into Asia.

This is hard to believe—and the Advertising Manager frankly admits as much—but Baldwin has produced one locomotive for every 15 hours in the past 111 years, not omitting holidays, and right around the clock.

Looking at one of the small Baldwin locomotives, you marvel at such an accomplishment. When the big fellows are counted in, towering there in the upper spaces of the shop, you find credulity definitely beyond its depth.

It is no wonder that Baldwin has been able to turn quickly and with comparative ease to the making of gun carriages for the heaviest caliber weapons.

A tank is a pigmy to Baldwin. Even the 60-ton tank built here has to stack up against the 520-ton engine and tender currently being built for the Southern Pacific Lines.

Haverford Has Fraternity Dedicated for Citizenship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HAVERFORD, Pa.—One of the most promising departures in higher education in the United States is off to a flying start at Government House, where Haverford College has converted a rambling half-timbered mansion into a fraternity dedicated to fellowship in the understanding of public administration.

Haverford has never had social fraternities.

The Quaker tradition bespeaks a more serious application to the business on hand than is prevalent in many college clubs. Now Government House has set forth to combine the best of fraternity life with the purposes of a well rounded training in citizenship.

Dr. Felix Morley, youthful president of Haverford College, graduated here and returned two years ago after an active public career as author, news correspondent, and editor. He sees in Government House one answer to what he describes as the "impossibility of teaching government adequately from textbooks alone."

The pace of governmental developments is so fast that textbooks are soon out of date. While standard texts will always be useful, Dr. Morley believes that students will gain most from their studies when brought into direct contact with persons actually engaged in public administration.

The day this correspondent visited Haverford, a local political candidate was being given an opportunity to answer questions shot at him by some of the college lads. The meeting had been arranged just before one of the regular weekly seminars in Government House.

This meeting carried forward a train of development begun soon after Dr. Morley assumed the presidency. He noticed "how alert the fellows were, and what intelligent questions they asked" when given the opportunity to go at their education beyond the confines of a textbook.

The whole of Government House is dedicated to this approach. The underlying idea is to provide a center where all of the college activities related to government can be focused in an atmosphere that is practical rather than theoretical.

An Attractive Setting

Entering the college grounds from Haverford, one passes through a gateway of old stone pillars into College Lane. Both sides of the lane are lined with great trees. They provide a colorful setting this time of year for the English Tudor architecture of Government House ("Gov House" to the boys).

Presiding over this exceptional fraternity is the faculty resident adviser, Dr. Omar Pancoast. Mrs. Pancoast adds the feminine touch. There are 15 selected boys in residence, whose interests run primarily in the direction of government.

Around this focus Dr. Morley hopes to see developed an "intelligent political interest and sense of personal civic responsibility which is obviously imperative if our system of government is to survive the strains to which it is now subjected."

He notes that increasingly pointed assertion has been given to the charge that American colleges and universities have been "shockingly deficient" in arousing an active political interest even among their hand-picked student bodies.

Government House seeks, in a modest way, to confront this situation and point a way out.

Because government itself is in a highly fluid state, Dr. Morley believes that "flexibility is of the essence" in Government House. Vitality is sought rather than a rigid educational blueprint.

As an indication of the type of man brought to Government House, one seminar was conducted by Dr. Edmund Stinnes, son of Hugo Stinnes, who controlled vast segments of the German industrial machine before Hitler came to power. Dr. Stinnes left Germany in 1928 and is anti-Hitler. He has met Hitler, as well as Field Marshal Fedor von Bock and many of the Nazi chieftans. So he is of the Nazi chieftains. So he is many.

In Government House there is one seminar a week, and one lecture specifically devoted to the main theme. The departments of government, economics, and sociology collaborate in the well-rounded course.

Language House, at 2 College Lane, preceded Government House. The students of French, German, and Spanish who live there have taken a pledge never to speak English under its roof.

A visitor notices at once the numerous posters inside the doors of Roberts Hall, urging enlistment in the Navy, Air Forces, and Army. Time was when Quakers in these parts stood on a platform of unwavering pacifism. The Society of Friends still stands behind any of its members who chose to be conscientious objectors, but the one who enlists is respected in his decision.

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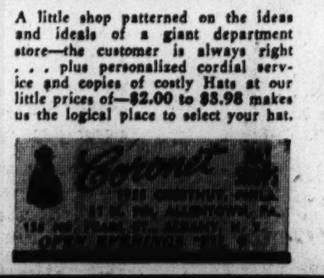

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*Polonius to his son in Hamlet by Shakespeare

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Housing Plan With More Parks Proposed in Downtown Sector

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—On the outskirts of Philadelphia may be seen new housing developments for low-income workers in war industries, as well as for general low-income groups. Seeing this trend away from the congested city by families formerly unable to follow the migratory rich, housing officials ask searching questions about the future of downtown Philadelphia.

Long before the war, areas of blight had spread through the older sections.

Now the main emphasis is on planning to take care of the thousands of war workers brought to the city, and on shaping the future into lines of progressive housing.

So far the city has done quite well in accommodating war workers. The city is large and flexible. Yet housing authorities are concerned over long-range problems that are relieved, but not solved, by temporary expedients such as special constructions designed for war housing.

Philadelphia is old enough as a city so that much of its capital investment in homes is in various stages of decline, amounting at a rising rate to demolition. Through the older residential districts the wreckers have spread gashes of desolation. Vacant lots remain, covered with rubble and weeds. Walls of adjoining buildings are exposed to the weather. As these interior walls of Philadelphia's standard row houses were not built to stand rain and wind, they go to pieces with alarming rapidity when exposed.

Among the public-spirited organizations at work to save downtown Philadelphia from the spreading ruin is the Philadelphia Housing Association. A lively young Philadelphian, Edmund N. Bacon, is managing Director.

You don't talk long with Mr. Bacon without realizing that city planning is intimately tied in with his aims for housing. The Housing Association is an active ally of the Joint Committee on City Planning. As a result of many efforts by many organizations in recent months, Mayor Bernard Samuel has recommended an appropriation of $40,000 to revive a long moribund city planning activity.

On the morning of this announcement the writer was in Mr. Bacon's office. The place fairly sparkled with the staff's satisfaction over this step forward.

Looking ahead, the Association foresees a postwar housing need which will compel Federal action unless State and municipalities have prepared to deal effectively with their local problems.

The one agreed point that runs through all proposed solutions of housing in blight areas is that one control must be established over an area sufficiently large so that new neighborhood standards can be set. Mr. Bacon says that private builders and property owners are agreed on this point. The question is: What agency shall make the decisions?

Methods favored by the Housing Association include a combination of private and governmental action, to rebuild blighted areas and arrest the process of decay. The moving of factories to outlying districts is approved, each factory community to be supplied with wholesome housing and recreational facilities.

In rebuilding downtown Philadelphia, the aim is to have more parks, and make the residences attractive enough so that people will not be lured away permanently to the country.

As for suburban Philadelphia, its homes are delightful, set in extensive fields and woods and farms. Nearly everyone who can get away lives in the country. That is precisely why downtown Philadelphia has been neglected, but loyal citizens are out to renew its olden charm.

Photo-Illustrators

View in Philadelphia Navy Yard Taken Before the War

Curtis Institute Fosters Fine Musical Traditions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Music-loving Philadelphians are looking forward to a full season of coming in from the Main Line to Friday afternoon concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and carrying on their other fine musical traditions as far as the war permits.

It is safe to say that music would be one of the last things voluntarily rationed in Philadelphia.

The Curtis Institute of Music, founded by Mrs. Edward Bok and directed by Efrem Zimbalist, is in the midst of its nineteenth season. There are five new members of the faculty.

Gregor Piatigorsky, new teacher of cello, has taken a house in Haverford, on the Main Line. William Primrose is in charge of viola and chamber music. Mrs. Edith Evans Braun, pianist and composer and a Philadelphian for many years, is a new member of the composition department headed by Rosario Scalero.

Miecio Horszowski and Miss Veda Reynolds are assistants to Rudolf Serkin and Mr. Zimbalist, respectively heads of the piano and violin departments. Miss Reynolds was a pupil of Mr. Zimbalist.

During Samuel Barber's service in the United States Army, the course in orchestration will be given by Gian-Carlo Menotti, who also lectures in dramatic forms.

Mechanicsburg Inland Type Of Modern Naval Provisioning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Taking the Philadelphia Navy Yard as a hub, the wheel of the Fourth Naval District sends spokes not only far out into the Atlantic Ocean, but deep into the country itself. For every ship depends on the land, and at Mechanicsburg, 150 miles from the coast, the new Naval Supply Depot is giving effect to modern ideas of provisioning.

Philadelphia itself lies far enough from the sea to have more protection than is usual for ports. Mechanicsburg offers additional distance to allow for interception of attacking bombers. Also, the inland position of Mechanicsburg places it athwart most of the main railway lines from the industrial East to the Midwest.

Built at a cost of $40,000,000 and in record time, the Mechanicsburg Depot has 57 giant warehouses, each 200 feet wide by 600 feet long. Rail spurs and broad truck roads lead to each warehouse.

Already the Fourth Naval District reports that unprecedented naval stores are pouring into Mechanicsburg. When all facilities are fully in use, this provisioning base will marshal hundreds of thousands of items, each distinct, and each stored in large quantities.

The location of this newest and biggest Naval Supply Depot back of Philadelphia is another indication that this area is viewed as of increasing importance to the naval war now embracing all seven seas.

"Our Navy Is Growing"

Also of significance is the caliber of the new Commandant in the Fourth Naval District. He is Rear Admiral Milo Frederick Draemel. Until brought to Philadelphia he had been serving as Chief of Staff to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, on active duty during the great events of recent months.

Admiral Draemel points to the Mechanicsburg Depot as "concrete proof that our Navy is growing."

The fine new ships being added to the battle forces "every day," the Admiral continued, are not paraded because of war secrecy. But in such a major land development as that at Mechanicsburg, he says, may be seen visible evidences "of the Navy's tremendous growth."

Tribute was paid to the war workers of Philadelphia and of Pennsylvania as a whole, by Capt. W. L. Beck, Chief of Staff of the Fourth Naval District, who took part in the Mechanicsburg dedication. The problem of supplying the Navy, he said, has become a "science in itself." He praised the "industry and ingenuity" of the workers who are determined to see that our armed forces on the seas never suffer from having too little, too late."

Within the Fourth Naval District are embraced nearly all naval operations. The size of the Mechanicsburg Supply Depot indicates the scope of these operations. The present key bottleneck—transportation—is eased by storage in transit at such chain bases.

As an active naval base, Philadelphia commands a vital sector of the Atlantic Sea Frontier. Cape May in New Jersey is within this command.

The Philadelphia Navy Yard is building a great variety of warships, as well as naval planes.

Ships That Go Down Rivers

At Pittsburgh, also in the district, naval auxiliaries are being built to go down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for sea duty.

The Lakehurst, N. J., dirigible station rounds out the Fourth District with lighter-than-air craft.

At the Naval Reserve Aviation Training Base, preliminary flight training is given.

In addition to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, there are several major shipbuilding firms along the Delaware. These include the New York Shipbuilding Corporation at Camden, across the river from Philadelphia. Just the other day this yard launched the Navy's newest aircraft carrier, the Princeton. This is the second carrier to be launched by the Camden yard in 2½ months.

Tankers — those arteries of mechanized war—are built at the Sun Shipbuilding Yard. Equipped with high-pressure boilers, they are fast, and on occasion have outrun attacking submarines.

Feeding into these varied naval activities are numerous contributory mills, factories, and plants. The Bethlehem Steel plant near-by is one of the largest in the world.

Somehow the magnitude of these Philadelphia services in the cause of human freedom does not seep in until you stand in one of the great production centers and hear the beat of their massive rhythms. In one you can see steel ingots three feet thick and several times as long being pressed and pounded by giant hammers. The red-hot metal requires days merely to cool.

Imagine what it means to forge such amounts of metal into a single gun, or a single sheet of armor plate! The Navy of today demands such things literally by the thousands, and quickly.

Staggered Hours in War Plants Care For 150,000 Added Work Population

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — During the past year, 150,000 workers have been added to the population of this city, according to Robert A. Mitchell, Director of the Philadelphia Metropolitan War Transportation Committee, and head of the city's Bureau of Traffic Engineering.

With their families, these war workers have brought a total of 400,000 new residents to be fed, housed, and transported on occasion.

The peak load on streetcars and busses of the Philadelphia Transportation Company pushed right on out beyond the capacity of existing equipment. New equipment could not be counted on soon, or possibly for the duration.

The obvious solution was to stagger hours of employment in shops and factories so that the load would be spread more evenly.

The first step in this direction came with a voluntary program for setting hours in all stores and business offices of the downtown district one half hour later.

Immediate improvement in the traffic situation resulted.

Philadelphia had the largest increase of any city in load on its public transportation system, according to a late report of the Office of Defense Transportation in Washington. From August to September of this year, the rise was 12 per cent—in one month. To the end of August there had been a 77 per cent rise over August, 1938.

At the same time came a 35 per cent reduction in the use of passenger cars since Pearl Harbor.

Philadelphia's location on a peninsula between two rivers intensified the traffic problem. Many of the new workers came from New Jersey across the Delaware River. They had to cross by subway that emerges to cross the bridge.

Workers from some other outlying districts had to pass through the center of the city in order to reach the belt of factories that extends in a line 40 miles long from northeast to southwest.

Although compulsion was not used in the staggering of office hours, the response has been gratifying, Mr. Mitchell declares. Special problems that are delaying action in some firms are being ironed out.

Anticipating even greater demands on the transport system, Mr. Mitchell is proposing a shift in the working hours at key defense plants. These include the Philadelphia Navy Yard and the Quartermaster Depot. It is planned to request a two-hour spread by moving one time an hour forward, and the other an hour back.

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TINY SHOVELER, *top right.* Little brother turns a leather front to the weather. Stalwart insulation for a cotton-lined snow suit with a zipper jacket. Brown, navy or green. 3-7, 10.95. Matching helmet, 1.00

CONVERTIBLE, *center.* Lots of stay-put stamina to the red poplin jacket with a vest-like lining of sheepskin that zippers in or out. Long ankle-snugging pants are 100% wool. Navy. 8-16. 12.95. 3-7, 11.95. Red poplin ski-instructor's cap, 1.65

READY, WEATHER OR NOT, *lower right.* Much-loved cotton gabardine (rain-resistant) in an equally-loved parka jacket. Cotton-lined, even to the contrasting snow pants. Green or middy-blue with red, or red with middy-blue. 8-16, 16.95. 3-6, 13.95

ANTI-FREEZE FOR FINGERS, *lower left.* Soft red capeskin mittens lined with downy brushed cotton. 1.95

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	628,640
1942 volume to date	31,109,016
1941 volume to date	116,790,946

Drop in Steel Shares Checks Rising Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The stock market today extended Tuesday's decline, leaders generally sliding off fractions to a point or more.

Persistent heaviness of the steels helped to turn the trend downward after the list had shown fair steadiness in the first hour on more optimistic reports from the Solomons and other fighting fronts.

Selling remained within moderate limits throughout, but demand for stocks was restricted by ideas that a fairly sizable corrective reaction might be in the making after several months of advance to the best average levels since last November.

A handful of issues received special support in the late proceedings, one being Crucible Steel which moved up more than a point to a new peak for the year. A few leaders showed some recovery from the lows in the final hour. Transfers were about 500,000 shares.

On the offside were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Consolidated Edison, American Can, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Standard Oil (NJ) and Texas Co.

Union Pacific made a little progress as most other rails fell back for fractional losses.

Carrying minus marks in a generally lower curb were Glen Alden Coal, Gulf Oil, Cities Service, American Cyanamid, N. J. Zinc, and Phoenix Securities.

Bonds Shift Uneasily

Bond market prices shifted uneasily in a narrow range today without establishing a definite trend by the start of the final hour.

Traders apparently were uncertain which way to move after yesterday's losses which dropped market averages to around the levels of last week.

The list of fractional losers was about equaled by the list of gainers among the popular medium-priced carrier loans.

Among issues a shade ahead at times were Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Rock Island "A" 4½s of '52 and refunding 4s, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy refunding 5s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s of '77 and Norfolk & Southern convertible 5s.

Losses of about the same fractions were posted for Santa Fe 4s of '95, Denver, Rio Grande & Western 5s of '78, Wabash 4s of '81, several loans of the Illinois Central and Baltimore & Ohio roads, and Lehigh Valley stamped 4s.

U. S. Government held about unchanged in dealer markets and were quiet on the stock exchange.

Foreign bonds were narrowly mixed in light volume, South American issues breaking about even.

Boston Edison Co. Earns $2.15 Share During 12 Months

James V. Toner, President of the Boston Edison Co., reported earnings for 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1942 equal to $4.02 a share, before a board of directors meeting held in Boston.

"Despite dim-out regulations, blackout tests and curtailment of store, sign and filling station lighting," Mr. Toner declared, "operating revenues and other income of Boston Edison Company continue to increase, and for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 were $40,516,153, a gain of 5 per cent. The greater part of this gain came from sales of electricity to large industrial customers, particularly those engaged in war production, who are using 20 per cent more than a year ago. Residential sales are now running well ahead of a year ago.

"Expenses, other than taxes, show no abnormal changes. Total taxes, with accruals revised for the 1942 revenue law enacted a few days ago, show an increase of $2,903,861 in the 12-month period, due largely to the increased federal income and excess profits taxes. The company this year is subject to the maximum rates of tax under the new law and receives little benefit from the so-called relief provisions of the law.

"For the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1942, the taxes per share of Edison stock amounted to $4.02, as compared with earnings per share of $2.15. The comparable figures for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1941 were taxes at the rate of $2.84 a share and earnings of $2.28 a share.

"The company, effective as of Sept. 1, sold to Columbia Broadcasting System the assets of Station WEEI, realizing therfrom a net capital gain after taxes of $43,803. This non-recurring item distorts the earnings for the several periods ending on Sept. 30 by 17 cents on each share of stock."

Salomon Bros. Gets Southern Rail Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Salomon Bros. & Hutzler and associates were high bidders for a new issue of $9,500,000 of Alabama Great Southern Railroad 3¼ per cent bonds due in 25 years.

The firm nosed out by the narrow margin of 10 cents a $1,000 bond the bid of Halsey, Stuart & Co. The bids were: Salomon Bros., 98.377 and Halsey Stuart, 98.5672. The First Boston Corp. was third with a bid of 97.81.

The issue was reoffered immediately at 99¾.

Road Hits ICC Plan; Calls For Capital Boost

ST. LOUIS (AP)—At a hearing on the reorganization plan for the St. Louis Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt) opened in Federal District Court, the railroad's attorneys attacked the plan principally on the basis of an allegedly erroneous valuation for capitalization purposes.

Approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the plan calls for a new capitalization of $75,000,000 compared with the old capitalization, including loans and bills payable, of $105,946,995, and reduces fixed interest charges from $3,159,045, to $1,513,731.

Jacob M. Lashly, the road's attorney, told Judge Charles B. Davis the plan did not take into consideration the present and future potential earning power.

In support of that statement, Mr. Lashly called F. H. Millard, auditor and comptroller who testified the property's net income for the first nine months of 1942 was $4,274,047, compared to a total 1941 net income of $4,472,047. Last year was the first since the road went into reorganization the books had shown a profit.

To replace the proposed reorganization plan, the company offered a substitute in which capitalization would be raised to approximately $95,000,000, including $7,874,849 to care for old creditors, both secured and unsecured, and $11,394,600 for old stockholders.

Under the company-sponsored setup, the common stock would be raised 52,111 shares to protect secured creditors, and 140,584 shares of "B" common stock would be issued to protect unsecured creditors and old stockholders.

These three classes are eliminated under the ICC plan.

Earlier, Judge Davis overruled a motion for leave to intervene filed by the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

The motion was asked to protect the issue of whether or not a railroad might by purchase eliminate the competition of a rival line and was in reference to the fact that the Southern Pacific Company owns more than 80 per cent of the Cotton Belt's common stock.

Jan. 1, 1942, was fixed last year by the Interstate Commerce Commission as the effective date of the plan.

Earnings Show Downward Trend

NEW YORK (AP) — Corporate earnings reports during the past week showing profits per common share included:

	1942	1941
Sept. 30 nine months:		
Amer. Home Products	$ 3.33	$3.87
Beech-Nut Packing	4.33	5.20
Corn Products	2.01	2.40
Erie Railroad	3.69	
Gillette Safety Razor	.58	.80
Howe Sound	2.64	2.69
Industrial Rayon	1.98	2.25
Le Tourneau, Inc.	3.57	4.85
Libby-Owens-Ford Glass	4.31	2.78
Natl. Distillers Prod.	2.36	1.87
Pacific Mills	2.96	*3.57
Tubize Chatillon	.67	.40
Union Pacific	12.79	4.96
Sept. 30 quarter:		
Acme Steel	1.08	2.32
Budd Mfg. Co.	$15.80	17.81
Crucible Steel	3.88	2.83
Hercules Powder	.62	1.06
Howe Sound	.75	1.23
M. A. Hanna	.90	.33
McGraw-Hill	.54	.48
National Biscuit	.29	.33
Plymouth Oil	.43	.37
Republic Steel	.37	.68
Sharon Steel	.60	.86
Stewart-Warner	.29	.47
Texas Gulf Sulphur	.71	.38
Wrigley	.93	1.10

*Oct. 3 nine months, ton preferred stock.

San Antonio Buys Big Utility Firm

SAN ANTONIO (AP)—Purchase of the San Antonio Public Service Company properties by the city of San Antonio was announced by Mayor C. K. Quin.

Bonds for purchase of the utility, totaling $33,950,000, were delivered to A. C. Allyn and Company of New York Oct. 24 just a few hours before the noon deadline.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Year-End Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Roll Mill	10c	Q	12-16	11-18
Bell Aircraft	$2	11-25		11-10
Lockheed Aircraft	$2	11-14		11- 5
Mid-Continent Petroleum	$1	12- 1		11- 6
Accumulated				
Amer&For Pow $6 pf	98c	12-15		11-28
Do $7 pf	$1.05	12-15		11-25
Harbor Ply Cp $2 cv pf	25c	11- 1		10-21
Nestle-Le Mur Co $2 cum pfc Class A	10c	12- 1		11-20
Pitts Stl 5½ pr pf	$4.12½	12- 1		11-17
United Gas Corp$7 pf	$2.75	12- 1		11- 6
Extra				
Boston Woven Hose & R	50c	.. 11.25		11-18
Louis'na Ice&El Co., Inc	25c	.. 11-16		10-30
Mayfair Investment	50c	.. 11- 2		10-19
Nashua Mfg $5 1st pf	$1.17	.. 10-31		10-20
Pitney-Bowes P M	10c	.. 11-20		11- 2
Initial				
Seattle Gas Co $5 cum 1st pf	$2	.. 12-10		12- 1
Irregular				
Barber (W H) Co	50c	.. 12-22		12- 8
Nashua Mfg	$1.50	.. 10-31		10-20
Nashv Chat & St L Ry	$3	.. 12- 1		11-12
Northeast Wat & El Cp	50c	.. 10-31		10-27
Reliance Stl Corp	20c	.. 11-10		11- 2
Regular				
Acme Steel	75c	Q	12- 2	11-13
Amer Roll M	30c		12-16	11-18
Balt Radio Show p pf	15c	Q	12- 1	11-16
Boston Woven Hose&R	50c		11-25	11-18
Bklyn Edison Co, Inc.	$1.75	Q	11-30	11- 5
Buckeye Pipe Line	$1	Q	12-15	11-20
Butler Bros	15c		12- 1	11- 4
Can Dry Ginger Ale	15c	Q	12-11	11-25
Cent Ohio Stl Prod	25c	..	11-30	11-18
Cent Vt P S $6 pf	$1.50	Q	11-16	10-31
Cons Ed N Y	40c		12-15	11- 6
Lone Bryant, Inc	25c	Q	12- 1	11-18
Louisiana Ice&El Co, Inc	50c	S	11-16	10-30
Manufacts Trading	183¾c	Q	10-31	10-24
Mayfair Investment	50c	Q	11- 2	10-19
Mohawk Carpet M	90c		12- 9	11-20
Nat Lead pf "A"	$1.75	Q	12-15	11-27
NY & Qns El L&P Co	$1.75	Q	12-14	11-20
Do $5 non-cum pf	$1.25	Q	12- 1	11- 6
Norfolk & Wstn Rwy	$2.50	Q	12-19	11-30
Northeastn Wat&El Corp	81	Q	12- 1	11-16
Pacific Fire Insur Co	$1.25	Q	11-14	11- 6
Pitney-Bowes P M	10c	Q	11-20	11- 2
Reliance Steel Corp, con pf	$1.50		37½	Q 12- 1	11-20
Do 5 pf "E"	$1.25	Q	12- 1	11-13
Servel Inc	25c	..	12- 1	11-12
Sherwin-Williams	75c	..	11-16	10-31
Do 5 p "AAA"	$1.25	Q	12- 1	11-14
Tampa Elec	40c		11-16	11- 7
Do pf "A"	$1.75	Q	11-16	11- 2
Thompson Products	25c	..	12-15	12- 1
Do $5 conv pf	$1.25	Q	1- 1	12-15
United Aircraft pf	$1.25	Q	12- 1	11-16
United Eng & Fdry	50c		11-17	11- 6
Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	11-17	11- 6
U. S. Steel	$1		12-19	11-30
Do pf	$1.75	Q	11-30	10-30
Universal Consol Oil	50c	..	11-17	11- 4
Universal Insur Co	10c	..	12- 1	11-13

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	Oct 28
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	1	43	43	43	Oct 26
7¾	5½	Adams E .15g	13	7½	7½	7½	
24½	18¾	Adams-M 1¼a	1	24½	24½	24½	Oct 27
15¼	10	Addressog (1)	4	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
38¾	29½	Air Reduc 1a	7	37¾	37¾	37½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Alabama Joanna	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
½	A	Allegheny Cp	3	A	11	11	Oct 27
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf zw	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
6	3½	Allg'pf$3Conv	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
17	9⅛	Allegh pr pf	9	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
22¾	16	Allegh L $1.20c	3	18½	18¾	18½	— ⅛
6¾	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	3	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 4a	1	140	139	139	—1½
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
16	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛a	1	13¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
6¼	4	Allied St .40a	15	6½	6	6½	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	— ¼
30¼	22	Allis-C M ¾a	13	25¾	25¼	25⅝	— ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Oct 26
1½	A	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	Oct 22
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1½	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 18
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	68	68	68	
23⅝	18¼	Am A Ch 1.20a	5	23½	22½	23½	+ ⅜
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	6	43⅜	43	43¼	— ⅜
9¼	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
6½	3¾	Am Beech ¼a	3	5¾	5¾	5¾	
33	23	Am Br Sh .95a	5	28½	28	28	
2½	1¼	Am Cable & R	12	2¼	2¼	2¼	
70½	56¾	Am Can (3)	2	67	66½	66⅞	— ⅛
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	10	170	170	170	
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	5	26¾	25¾	25¾	— ½
73¾	53½	Am CF pf3¾ex	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Oct 27
20½	16	Am Ch&C1½e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Oct 27
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Oct 2
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	91	91	91	Oct 26
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	Oct 20
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Oct 27
15½	8½	Am Distill	5	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
2	¾	Am Ecaus Tll	46	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	4	5½	5¼	5¼	Oct 27
24	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	1	23	23	23	Oct 27
1½	A	Am & For Pow	4	1	1	1	
38¾	16¼	Am FP6pf.90k	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¾
43¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	5	40½	39½	39½	—1
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	4	4½	4½	4½	— ½
35	25½	Am-H SS 2¼a	1	33½	33½	33½	—1
3½	2¼	Am Hide&Lea	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
36¼	32½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Oct 16
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	×2	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅝
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 26
34	25	Am Ice pf	3	33¼	33¼	33¼	Oct 27
4⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Oct 27
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Oct 27
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	2	83	₤2½	₤2½	—1½
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60a	4	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
7½	4	Am M & Met	50	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	2	19⅜	19¼	19¼	Oct 27
⅞	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	15	⅞	¾	¾	— ⅛
26¼	15½	APL$6p33¼k	4	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ¼
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	6	18	17¾	17½	— ¼
5⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	20	5¾	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	25	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
8	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛e	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
11⅛	6¾	Am Seat ½e	2	11	11	11	— ⅛
4	35½	Am Smelt (2)	5	40¼	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	144	144	144	
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	36	36	36	Oct 27
21¾	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	19	21	20½	20¾	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	5	10⅝	10½	10½	
12	7½	Am Stove1.20	2	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	Oct 27
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	3	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ½
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜	Oct 26
25	17¼	Am Sm Tob ia	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Oct 22
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	13	126	125¾	125¾	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	4	43¾	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	9	44¼	43½	43⅞	— ⅜
143½	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	132¼	131¼	132¼	+ ¼
6⅞	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	10	6½	6¼	6¾	— ⅛
30¼	22	Am Visc (2)	14	28⅞	28½	28⅞	— ⅛
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115	115	115	Oct 26
3½	1⅞	Am Water Wks	17	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	51	51	51	— ¼
5⅜	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
76⅜	52	Am Zinc L&S	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	Oct 26
5⅞	3½	An Zinc L&S	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
50	38¾	Am Z pr pf3¾k	1	44	44	44	Oct 27
28⅜	22⅝	Anaconn (1¼g)	18	27	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	9	16½	16½	16½	Oct 27
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ⅜e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Oct 24
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 16
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	4	34	34	34	Oct 27
111¼	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	107½	107½	107½	Oct 26
4½	2½	Armour Ill	1	3	3	3	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	7	47½	46¾	46¾	Oct 27
66	40½	Arm Ill pf	1	40½	40½	40½	Oct 21
29¼	21	Armstrong ¾a	2	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅜
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅓e	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	Oct 26
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30a)	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
6¼	4¼	Asso Dry Gds	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	Oct 24
83	53	ADG2pf1634k	1	72	72	72	Oct 24
27½	20	Associates 1 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	Sep 28
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	73	51⅞	50¾	51⅜	— ⅛
72½	60½	At T&SF pf 5	5	69	68¾	69	+ ½
34½	19¼	Atl Cst L 1g	17	32⅜	31¾	32	— ¼
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
45½	33	AG&Wisp2¼ex	1	44½	44½	44½	Oct 27
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	11	18½	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅜
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅓e	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	48	48	48	Oct 22
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	2	58	58	58	—1
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 26
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 17
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	2	3¼	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
B							
14¾	9¾	Bale Lace st	7	13¼	12⅞	13	— ¼
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	7	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6½	4	Banger & Ar	1	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
12⅜	6¾	Barber Asphalt	10	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5½	5½	5½	Oct 27
12	8¾	Barnsdall .60	7	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
18½	12¾	Bath Ir Wk 1e	6	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1½e	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	2	24½	24½	24½	
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr26
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	Oct 20
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85¾	85¾	85¾	Oct 27
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	4	8⅞	8½	8⅞	Oct 26
16⅞	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	39	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	23	35⅛	34⅛	34⅝	— ⅛
1¼	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	1	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
54	46½	Ben Io pf 2½	2	53¼	53	53	— ⅛
24½	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
66⅜	49½	Beth Stl 4½ex	28	57½	56⅝	57⅜	— ¼
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	112¾	112¾	112¾	— ¼
25	18¾	Bigelow-S1½e	1	24½	24½	24½	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Oct 26
7⅜	▷	Blaw-Knox1¼e	87	6	6	6	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 21
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1e	12	17¼	17¼	17½	+ ⅜
38¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	2	36⅞	35¾	35¾	Oct 27
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	15	15	15	Oct 27
22⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	18	21½	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
47⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	7	25¾	25½	25½	— ⅜
3½	1¼	Bo'ton&Maine	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 23
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	1	29¾	29¼	29¾	— ¼
20¼	15	Bowing C ⅓a	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
9¼	7⅛	Bridg'p B (1)	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	
21¼	15¼	orrgs Mfg(2)	6	20	19⅞	20	
34½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Oct 19
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	35	35	35	Oct 22
½	A	Brlv & Q R ran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 23
10½	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	6	9½	9½	9½	— ⅜
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	Oct 8
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	5	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	6	3½	3	3	— ⅛
7½	5¾	Budd Wh1½ex	14	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
25	16½	Bullard Co 2	5	23	23	23	— ½
28½	19½	Bulova Watch(2)	1	26½	26½	26½	Oct 21
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	55½	55½	55½	Oct 22
52¾	52½	Burling pf 2½	1	52½	52½	52½	— ⅛
9⅜	6¼	Burr Add .60	10	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	3¼	3½	3½	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	2	5½	5½	5½	
21½	19½	Butler of 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Oct 27
3⅞	2⅛	Butler Ca&Zinc	5	3⅜	3½	3⅜	Oct 27
9⅜	6½	Byers (AM)	7	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
15¼	10	Byron Jr 1¼e	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
C							
21¼	16½	Calif Pk 2½	2	21½	21½	21½	Oct 27
81½	80¾	Calif P pf 5½	1	81½	81½	81½	A'g 13
1¼	⅛	Calumet Z-Ld	8	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	11	7¼	7¼	7¼	
15⅜	11⅞	Camd Wy-Ake	3	15	15	15	— ⅛
13½	9½	Camds Br .60	1	13	13	13	
6½	3½	Camden Fox	16	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
37½	29⅝	Campbell Soup	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
3⅜	1¾	Canital Ad A	6	3½	3½	3½	Oct 27
28	22½	Carpen S (2e)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1
1⅛	⅛	Carrier-6 .15e	1	1	1	1	Oct 23
72⅛	54¼	Case (J I) (3e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	Oct 27
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	5	37	37	37	— ⅛
25¼	15	Celanese 1¼a	15	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
8¼	6½	Cerro de Pa 2	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
23½	16	Cent Aq 1½e	1	16½	16½	16½	Oct 23
2¼	1⅛	Cent Foundry	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3½	1½	Cent RR Rd	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18	11	CenVioleta 1e	2	13½	13½	13½	Oct 27
3¼	2	Century Rib M	5	3	2½	3	Oct 7
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	3	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
2⅝	1⅜	Cert-Lead Prod	1	2½	2½	2½	
19	15½	Chain Belt 1e	2	18½	18½	18½	Oct 27
18½	14½	Champ Pa (1)	13	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	8½	8½	8½	Oct 22
21¼	15¼	orrgs Mfg(2)	6	20	19⅞	20	
34½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	Oct 19
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	35	35	35	Oct 22
½	A	Brlv & Q R ran	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 23
10½	7

Commerce and Finance

President Wants Lowest Possible Power Costs for War Plants

Business and Industry

U. S. Steel Net Third Quarter 72 Cents Share

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—The United States Steel Corp, is currently operating at a shade over 100 per cent of its theoretical capacity but the report for the third quarter showed a drop in earnings.

Net profit for the three months ended September 30 was $12,628,836, or 72 cents a common share, compared with $18,764,423 or $1,43 a share, in the preceding three months and $34,313,345 or $3.21 a share, in the third quarter last year.

The common dividend declared will be paid Dec. 19 to stock of record Nov. 20 and the preferred is payable Nov. 20 to stock of record Oct. 30.

Nine Months Net

In the nine months to Sept. 30, last, net income was $46,495,743 or $3.16 a common share, compared with $95,688,091, or $8.82 a common share, in the first three quarters of 1941.

Despite the decline in earnings, which Irving S. Olds, chairman, told reporters was the result of increased costs, increased taxes and increasing preoccupation with heavy steel products for war—which carry a smaller profit margin—directors declared a dividend of $1 a share on the common stock and $1.75 a share on the preferred. Both are the established rates of recent quarters.

Shipments of finished products for the first nine months of this year reached a new high record in the corporation's history of 15,761,476 net tons. For the quarter the figure was 5,257,969 tons.

The number of employees, 340,129 and the quarterly pay roll, $189,305,752, were likewise historic tops, Mr. Olds said.

Third quarter profits were calculated after providing estimated taxes approximately on the basis of the 1942 Revenue Act but excluding post-war credits, which were left open for determination at the year-end.

The income also was calculated after deduction of wage and salary adjustment during the third quarter of approximately $14,600,000, of which $6,000,000 was applicable to the third quarter and remainder to the period from Feb. 16 to June 30.

The adjustment was made necessary by retroactive wage increase ordered by the War Labor Board Aug. 25.

A reserve of $6,000,000 to provide for contingencies attaching to the present high rate of operations and other unusual conditions was set up in the third quarter, bringing to $18,000,000 contingency reserves set aside in the first nine months.

Scrap Outlook Good

Mr. Olds said U. S. Steel's situation in regard to scrap metal, a shortage of which has caused difficulties for many companies, "is fairly satisfactory."

"But we are less dependent," Mr. Olds said, "than many other steel companies on scrap other than that provided by our own mills.

"I think it is important," he added, "that steel scrap piles everywhere be built up for the winter."

"We are comfortably fixed for manganese," he said in answer to a question about the supply of this critical alloying material.

Mr. Olds told of growing employment of women, but said so far it had been largely in clerical and office work, where the number had reached 30 to 40 per cent of the total employees.

"In the manufacturing end we are feeling our way," Mr. Olds said. "We want to see just what they can do."

He told of experimental training of women for such steel plant jobs as crane operators and inspectors in foundries.

"As soon as we can fit women into the jobs, releasing men for other work, we will use them," Mr. Olds said.

Output of Manganese Increasing Rapidly

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board reported "remarkable success" had been achieved in the expansion of the domestic output of manganese, with even more encouraging results in prospect for 1943.

Describing manganese as "an absolute requirement in every pound of steel produced," WPB said this country must depend on domestic production, largely from low-grade ore, to meet 25 to 33 per cent of its essential requirements. This contrasts with prewar years when imports more than equalled normal requirements.

By utilizing new methods of recovering manganese from domestic deposits, WPB said, American producers now are obtaining large quantities of the vital metal. The two most important domestic projects were said to be located in Montana and Nevada, with additional quantities being received from smaller mines in Arkansas, Utah, South Dakota, Georgia, and Tennessee.

Manganese, acting as a purifying agent, makes steel sound and clear. Normally 13 pounds of manganese is required for every ton of steel produced.

Air Experts Study British Plants

LONDON (AP)—A group of United States aeronautical experts, headed by T. P. Wright, director of aircraft production for the U. S. War Production Board, is in Britain for a two-week survey of British plane factories, the Ministry of Aircraft Production announced.

Takes New Post

Don G. Mitchell

Appointed vice-president in charge of sales of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. This is a new office, established to plan and direct the distribution and merchandising of all Sylvania products. Previously Mr. Mitchell was with the Pepsi-Cola Co.

Roads Declare Public Is On Travel Spree

NEW YORK (AP) — Americans, the world's best travelers, have rediscovered the railroads as a means of gratifying the urge to go somewhere and transportation executives are wondering how much longer the carriers can cope with the rising travel curve.

Trains are carrying full loads—and more than full loads—and the terminals are jammed with ticket buyers willing to take standing room just so they can ride.

Roads Doing Good Job

Up to now the railroads have been supplying transportation for all who have asked for it, but as railroad and government authorities have repeatedly warned, there is a danger that sometime in the future something may have to be done to curb non-essential travel.

Worried passenger traffic officers looking over the turbulent scenes in the terminals have estimated non-essential travel was at an excessive level because of an apparently preponderant number of women and children seeking ticket office service.

Such folk, before Pearl Harbor, used the family automobile for visits to cousins, aunts, brothers and sisters living at distant points. The buses are taking some of this load, of course, but the railroads seem to be carrying the major share.

"The tough part of it," said one railroad man, "is that these people are so darned willing to take what they can get in the way of travel facilities. Tell them the coaches are filled and they will have to stand for their journeys of 100 to 200 miles or more, they will smile and say, 'That's all right, just so as we can get where we want to go!' "

Travel Spree

The public traveling spree, railroad men say, is a difficult problem because it synchronizes with a heavy movement of troops and service men on furlough. In this connection the railroads have been carrying around 1,000,000 men a month.

Terminals, track and equipment have their definite limitations — these facilities cannot be expanded—and if war demands on the railroads are stepped up materially those who want to ride without essential objective may be denied that luxury, although railroad managers are hopeful that stringent rationing of travel will not have to be resorted to.

Week-end passenger loads continue to be the greatest source of concern to railroad operating men, and they are constantly reiterating that "if you must travel just for visiting and the like, do it in the middle of the week."

There is less passenger equipment available for the general public now because of elimination of extra gasoline and additional sections on most trains with established long-distance runs.

Utility Begins Break-Up Ordered by Commission

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Sale of 83,000 shares of common stock of San Antonio Public Service Company by United Power & Light Company has been approved by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The sale will constitute part of a divestment ordered by the SEC on Aug. 5 under geographic integration provisions of the Holding Company Act. United plans to sell the stock for cash. It has no par value, but its stated value is $70.

United also was ordered to divest itself of its intertsts in American Coal Company, South Texas Ice Company, Detroit Edison Company and International Paper & Power Company.

Johns-Manville Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corp. and subsidiaries, reported for the third quarter of 1942 net income of $1,085,947, equal to $1.23 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,470,183, or $1.62 a share, in the third period of 1941. In the first nine months of this year net income of $2,885,336 was equal to $3.24 a common share, against $4,488,948, or $4.97 a share, in that period of 1941.

Roosevelt Asks Low Power Cost For War Plants

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — President Roosevelt disclosed that he had directed the chiefs of major wartime agencies to take steps to assure war plants of getting the cheapest possible power.

He directed the Federal Power Commission to co-operate, and outlined procedure which it should follow, including reviewing and renegotiating existing contracts and determining whether power rates and conditions are "reasonable."

Mr. Roosevelt made public a letter, dated Sept. 26, in which he gave his reasons for seeking cheap power and declared it to be of "the utmost importance that the cost of the war program be held to a minimum consistent with the fullest and most rapid progress."

The letter went to the Secretaries of War and Navy; Chairman Emory S. Land of the Maritime Commission; Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, in his capacity as charmian of the Defense Plant Corporation; Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board; and John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency.

Mr. Roosevelt said public and private power supplying agencies should be notified ahead of time of prospective locations and requirements of war plants so they could assist in solving the problem of low-cost power. He said it should be possible, in many instances, to cut power costs if current is supplied to consuming agencies directly from the generating agency. Where this is possible, he said, connecting lines could be utilized for a "reasonable" charge.

"I do not think," the Chief Executive asserted, "that companies not themselves having sufficient power to supply war plants should be purchasing power from neighboring public power agencies for resale to these plants at a substantial profit."

He said his suggestions were in accordance with "sound business practice" and would not discriminate in favor of public or private power.

Summary of Text of Salary Regulations Issued by Byrnes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Following is an official summary of salary regulations issued today by James F. Byrnes, Director of Economic Stabilization:

These regulations deal principally with the administrative responsibilities given the War Labor Board and Treasury Department in the regulation of salaries and with the limitation on salaries not to exceed $25,000 a year, after certain taxes.

As to the $25,000 a year limit.

This applies only to salaries because that is the extent of our power under the act. The control of income from other sources could be affected only by taxation which requires an act of Congress.

Not Over $25,000

1. The regulations forbid the payment to any employee of an amount of salary which, after deduction of the Federal income taxes on the whole salary, would exceed $25,000.

2. Additional payments of salary may be made to take care of customary charitable contributions where the recipient of the salary has no ohter sources of income which can be utilized for this purpose without undue hardship.

3. Additional payments of salary may also be made to take care of payments on life insurance policies and fixed obligations which were in force on October 3, 1942 and past income taxes due. Such allowances however will be permitted only where the recipient of the salary has no other source of income which can be utilized for these purposes and only where the recipient can show that he is unable to meet these payments without disposing of assets at a substantial loss, involving undue hardship.

4. No allowance, of course ,will be made for life insurance policies or fixed obligations entered into after October 3, 1942.

5. Where a person has more than one employer, all his salaries will be totalled to arrive at the $25,000 limit.

6. If a company pays a salary in excess of these regulations, the entire salary paid, and not simply the amount in excess of the $25,000, will be disregarded for tax purposes.

7. Violations may also be punished under the penal provisions of the second price control act.

Effective Jan. 1, 1943

8. For administrative reasons, it would be impractical for this limitation on salaries at $25,000 after taxes to be put into effect before January 1, 1943. However in the meantime increases in salaries at this level without the approval of the Treasury are forbidden along with other salary increases.

9. This regulation applies to public salaries as well as private ones, except for salaries specifically fixed by Federal or state statute. The President is the only Federal employee with a statutory salary exceeding $25,000. The President was advised of this by the Director. However, the President has written the Secretary of Treasury asking that future payments of his salary be made in compliance with the regulations.

As to the administrative responsibilities.

These regulations bring under the War Labor Board

A. Wage payments and

B. Salary payments not in excess of $5,000 where such an employee is represented by a duly recognized or certified labor organization or where the employee is not employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity.

All other salaries come under the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department.

This division of responsibility was worked out by the War Labor Board and the Treasury Department.

Co-operative Practices of Automotive Industry Shared With British Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Far-reaching co-operative practices developed to aid all companies in the automotive industry to attain maximum efficiency in war production, already made available to non-automotive American and Canadian manufacturers of war materials, now have been extended to British armaments industries.

George Romney, managing director of the Automotive Council for War Production, has completed arrangements for the interchange of mass production technical information with automotive, aircraft, and metallurgical members of the British Air Ministry's mission of manufacturing experts now studying American production methods.

During their visit to Detroit war plants, the British producers expressed interest in the co-operative procedures pioneered in the automotive industry. The Automotive Council official outlined the Council's techniques and accomplishments of pooling information on production short-cuts, materials modifications, time-saving methods, product improvements, tooling and engineering developments, and other technical data, and explained that the same co-operative effort also covered tooling facilities and manufacturing equipment.

Initial Experiments With Tubeless Auto Tires Successful

BALTIMORE (AP) — Initial experiments with tubeless automobile tires have proved successful in the District of Columbia.

C. N. Emmons, superintendent of the district's municipal garage and shops, told the Evening Sun that "apparently we have solved the tube-shortage problem. Our tests of tubeless operation have been completely successful."

In the last 10 days, he explained, an official car has operated 350 miles with tires mounted directly on the rims, made airtight with a puncture-proof fluid, and inflated through a metal valve, inserted where a tube's rubber valve normally appears.

Mr. Emmons said this metal valve because of scarcity, was the only possible stumbling block he could foresee toward conversion of automobiles. Such valves have not been used on cars since 1935, he said, but added that they were of simple designs and could be manufactured in quantity.

Mr. Emmons credited Senator Elmer Thomas, (D) of Oklahoma, with giving him instructions for sealing tire casings to rims with a pint of puncture-proof fluid each. He said Senator Thomas told him 465 tires without tubes had been mounted on 150 cars in Tulsa, Okla., experiments.

The tires used in Washington were not new, one had a serious sidewall injury previously. They were inflated to 35 pounds pressure, lost only four pounds pressure in 10 days—"less than the amount by tubes," Mr. Emmons said—although the car was driven in normal manner at normal speeds.

"Perhaps tubeless driving would be impractical under certain conditions," Mr. Emmons said, "but our car has gone over worst roads in the district, has yet to have a flat."

Armco Declares Quarterly And Year-End Dividends

MIDDLETOWN, Ohio (AP) — A dividend of 20 cents a common share for the final quarter of 1942 and a year-end dividend of 10 cents on the common have been authorized by directors of the American Rolling Mill Co., President Charles R. Hook announced. Dividends are payable Dec. 16 to stockholders of record Nov. 16.

Mr. Hook said Armco's consolidated net earnings for the third quarter of 1942 were $2,740,998, after all charges, equal to approximately 78 cents a common share after allowing for preferred holdings. This compared with a profit of $2,523,968, equal to 70 cents, in the same quarter a year ago.

Armco's earnings for the first nine months ended Sept. 31 totalled $6,075,321 after all charges, equal to about $1.59 a common share, Mr. Hook said. This compared with $6,215,761 and $2.34 in the same period of 1941.

Boston Reserve Cuts Discount Rate

By the Associated Press

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston announced that the discount rate on loans to member banks against United States obligations having a year or less to run would be one-half of one per cent per annum, effective Oct. 27. The previous rate was one per cent.

The announcement was in line with similar action during the past ten days at other Federal Reserve banks.

Other discount rates were similarly reduced.

Treasury Offering 91-Day Bills Today

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—The Treasury announced yesterday that it would make its weekly offering of $500,000,000 of 91-day bills today, Wednesday, instead of Friday of this week because of the election next Tuesday.

DuPont's 9 Months' Net $3.56 a Share

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company reported earnings on its common stock of $3.56 a share for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1942. This was after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes based on the revenue act of 1942, and after making a special provision for contingencies of $7,500,000.

Earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1941, were $5.84 a share after making a special provision for contingencies of $1,600,000.

Stewart-Warner Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stewart-Warner Corp., peacetime producer of automotive products, and subsidiaries reported net profit of $1,141,069 for the nine months ended Sept. 30, or 90 cents a share, compared with $1,370,111, or $1.08 a share, in the like 1941 period. United States and Canadian income and capitsl stock taxes amounted to $10,484,769 in the current period against $3,764,959 last year.

War Firms Told To Quit Publication Of Output Rates

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Companies making war products were told by the War Department today to avoid publishing detailed operating statements or other reports that would tip off the nemey to production rates.

Explaining that "inadvertent disclosure of information can be as harmful as the deliberate giving of aid to the enemy," the Department asserted information still could be complete enough for investors, financial institutions, and stock exchanges:

The Department recommended that:

Sales and cost of sales should be omitted when they would disclose production rates or totals of specific war items.

Sales of war items should be grouped in one gross sum.

Inventories of raw materials, materials in process, and finished products should be grouped together.

Terms of war contracts should not be given.

Advances on contracts should be stated in one amount.

Production processes and new developments which might affect the conduct of the war should not be disclosed.

Canada's War Loan Above $400 Million

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 28 (Canadian Press)—Canada's third victory loan campaign passed the $400,000,000 mark yesterday when subscriptions of $47,618,850 raised the cumulative total for the first eight working days of the 18-day campaign to $414,583,900, national loan headquarters announced today.

Tuesday's sales as reported to headquarters made the third lowest day's total yet received but the figure still was well above the daily average of about $41,700,000 needed to attain the $750,000,000 minimum objective by the end of the campaign period, Nov. 7.

Loans to Business Decline $6,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined $6,000,000 in member banks in 101 leading cities during the week ended Oct. 21, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

Loans to brokers and dealers in securities increased $96,000,000 in New York City and $98,000,000 in all reporting member banks, the board said.

Two Shipyards, 7 Plants Awarded "M" Pennant

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission designated two shipyards and seven manufacturing plants to receive its "M" pennant, flag and labor merit badge for outstanding production performances.

The shipyards are the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, Houston, Tex., and the Alabama Drydock and Shipbuilding Company, Mobile, Ala., both building Liberty ships. They are the first Gulf yards to receive the awards.

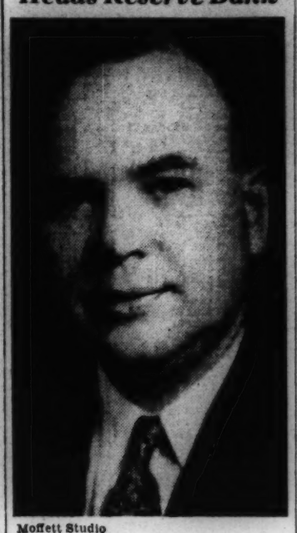
Manufacturing companies designated for awards include:

Linde Air Products Company, New York City; Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company, New Britain, Conn.; and Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.

Pittsburgh Steel Dividend

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Steel Company declared a dividend of $4.12½ on the first series of 5½ per cent prior preferred stock, making total payments this year of $13.75 and leaving an unpaid accumulation of $13.75. It is payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 17.

Heads Reserve Bank



Moffett Studio

Simeon E. Leland

Appointed chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, succeeding Frank J. Lewis, who resigned in July. Mr. Leland, who has been deputy chairman, is an economist, specializing in Government finance and municipal taxation and is chairman of the University of Chicago economics department.

WPB Urges Users Of Natural Gas To Avert Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has appealed to consumers of natural and manufactured gas to economize in order to save critical fuels and transportation and help avert gas shortages.

Herbert S. Marks, acting chief of the WPB's power branch, said many companies already were operating on "dangerously low reserves" as a result of increasing demands of war industries and the migration of workers to industrial areas. Another factor, he said, was the inability of gas companies to obtain steel and other critical materials to expand their capacity.

Mr. Marks told reporters that much consideration had been given to the question of gas rationing but that no entirely satisfactory plan had been devised.

Principal areas in which natural gas shortages may occur in the event of a severe winter were listed as in Ohio, western Pennsylvania and western New York, including the cities of Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Syracuse, Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus; Southern California, including Los Angeles and San Diego; the area extending through central Missouri, central Illinois and central Indiana to northern Michigan including the Detroit area; the eastern half of Kansas and the Missouri Valley from Kansas City to Minneapolis, including the Kansas City and St. Louis areas.

While he said he had no news on the matter, President Roosevelt declared that the question of a centralized control over oil was under study by the Government.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 14,850 barrels to 3,925,020 for the week ended Oct. 24 the Oil and Gas Journal said.

Eastern fields production increased 2,425 to 97,000; Illinois 8,015 to 264,815; Kansas, 1,000 to 303,900; Texas 16,000 to 1,379,800 and the Rocky Mountain States, 90 to 123,435.

Michigan declined 3,600 to 62,300; California, 8,975 to 735,275, and Oklahoma 350 to 364,450.

East Texas was unchanged at 362,000.

Freezing of Paper Production Is Seen Affecting Newspapers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP) — Curtailment of newsprint and other paper production appeared likely today, chiefly because of shortages of electric power, manpower and transportation.

E. W. Palmer, deputy chief of the War Production Board's printing and publishing branch, said yesterday that the newly created newspaper industry advisory council discussed several possible percentages of curtailment at a closed meeting with WPB officials and were informed that a freezing of paper production was necessary.

A horizontal cut in paper consumption, affecting all branches of the publishing industry, would be the first type of use-control to follow production curtailment, he said.

If additional reductions were necessary, Mr. Palmer added, each branch of the industry would be assigned a percentage of its past consumption. Whether the user was assigned a relatively high or low percentage of the available supply, he said, would depend on how essential the product was considered in contributing to civilian morale and the war effort.

A 10 per cent cut in paper output recently was studied by WPB. Canada, supplying most of the newsprint used in the United States, was expected to act similarly. It was announced in Ottawa yesterday that Canadian newsprint manufacturers would operate under government permit after Nov. 1 to facilitate allocation of newsprint tonnage among various manufacturers.

Mr. Palmer told the committee of 24 newspaper executives that the industry was confronted now with a stoppage of any increase in paper production and that a necessary freeze "would not be the end of curtailment."

The committee, he said, was virtually assured of an increase in the present 50 per cent consumption rate of zinc and photographic film supplies, although reduced quantities of bundling wire were in prospect.

Power Output Has Best Gain in 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the week ended Oct. 24 continued ahead of the preceding week and showed the widest gain over 1941 for any week this month, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

Output of 3,752,571,000 kilowatt hours compared with 3,717,360,000 in the preceding week and was 12.3 per cent above production of 340,768,000 in the like week of 1941.

The Pacific Coast again led all other sections in the gain over 1941 with output 30.7 per cent above a year ago. In the preceding week the increase was 28.1 per cent.

Percentage gains over last year in the other major areas were: New England, 4.1; Mid-Atlantic, 5.6; Central Industrial, 7.9; West Central, 10.6; Southern States, 17.6, and Rocky Mountain, 13.1.

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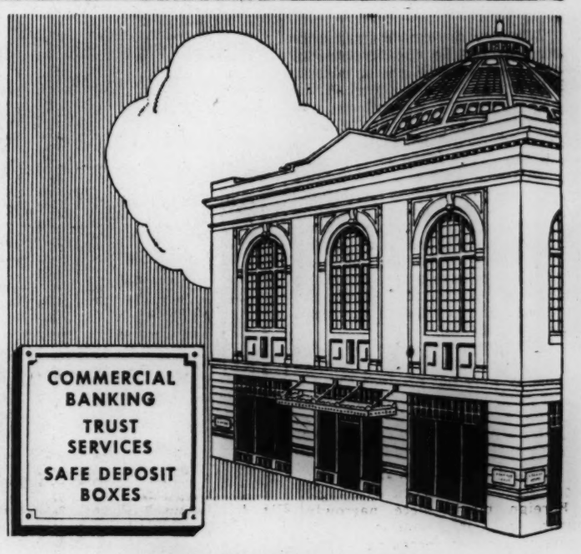

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Bank Praises War Record Of Railroads

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 28—By continuing present gains the American railroads will carry more than half again as much freight traffic in 1942 as they did in the war year of 1918 and will set this record with use of less rolling stock, according to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Assessing the role of the railroads in World War II, the current issue of The Guaranty Survey declares:

"If all the other divisions of war industry had been managed with as much skill and foresight as the railroads, our stage of preparedness would be more advanced than it is. This commendable record indicates that the railroads are more efficiently operated under private control than they would be under government operation."

While the railroads discovered no gains in net earnings in the traffic increases of 1916-'20, the carriers have experienced a substantial improvement in net income in the past few months, the Guaranty Survey said.

The railroads, moving each soldier six times before he leaves the country, as against three times in World War I, have participated in troop movements totalling 6,500,000 men in the first nine months of war, the report added.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Iron Age reported indications the nation's railroads would need more equipment in the first quarter of 1943 to enable them to handle war freight.

"Whether the carriers can continue to handle the tremendous movement of war goods without faltering in the early part of the year seems to depend on the promptness with which they are given additional locomotives, cars and rails," the trade journal said.

"Industry generally has helped the railroads in taking steps to get maximum use out of existing equipment," it commented. "Steel manufacturers have been leaders in speeding unloading of cars, with some companies operating under a system under which any car held more than 48 hours starts an investigation.

"ODT's recent order requiring cars to be loaded to their marked capacity may not produce the excess cars expected because many shippers in the metal industries have been loading to capacity for months. Since heavier loading will hasten breakdowns, more materials will be needed for repairs. . . .

"A point has now been reached where any substantial increase in freight movement will turn the rail transportation into one of the war's most difficult problems."

Merger Proposed Of Pittston Co. With Subsidiary

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 28 (AP)—a merger of the Pittston Co. and its principal subsidiary, United States Distributing Corp., was proposed today in letters sent stockholders over the signature of J. P. Routh, chairman of both concerns.

Pittston would be recapitalized as the continuing corporation with assets of more than $21,000,000. Holders of U. S. Distributing preferred and common will vote on the proposals at a special meeting Dec. 17, and holders of Pittston will vote the following day.

Mr. Routh said such a merger would eliminate U. S. Distributing as an intermediate holding company over coal mining, general trucking, armored car service, and warehousing subsidiaries which include United States Trucking Corp., Sheridan-Wyoming Coal Co., Inc., Independent Warehouses, Inc., and Pattison & Browns, Inc.

A ruling has been obtained that the merger would be tax-free reorganization under Federal tax laws, the companies announced. Approval is necessary by holders of 98 per cent of Pittston's stock, and by "98 per cent of the outstanding preferred and common shares held by Pittston, unless the Pittston board accepts lower percentages," it was announced.

Pittston is controlled by Alleghany Corp., top holding company over the Chesapeake & Ohio railway system.

Consolidated Edison Earns $1.54 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Consolidated Edison Company of New York and subsidiaries reported for 12 months ended Sept. 30 net income of $26,567,498, equal to $1.54 a share on the common stock, compared with $34,743,604, or $2.08 a share, in the preceding 12 months.

The big utility concern added that federal income tax accurals for the 1942 period included $2,985,000 in excess of the amount now believed necessary, which would indicate an additional 26 cents a common share was earned.

Federal income taxes for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 were calculated at $19,937,500 against $13,719,508 in the previous year.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 consolidated net income was reported as $2,651,704, equal to $1.17 a share on the $5 cumulative preferred stock outstanding, against a net of $4,393,051 in the September quarter of last year, equal after preferred dividend requirements to 14 cents a common share.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 2½s 57-56	103.9	103.9	103.9
5 2½s 67-62	100.12	100.12	100.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	105½	105½	15½
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	60	60	60
20 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	51	50½	50½
5 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅜	102½	102½
17 Am&For P 5s 2030	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100½	100½	100½
1 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
8 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅞	107½	107⅞
15 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
3 Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅞	100¾	100⅞
5 Anx C Nitra deb 67	50	50	50
5 Ann Arbor 4s 95	62½	62½	62½
6 Arm. Del 4s 57	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
4 Arm Del 4s 58	102⅜	102¾	102¾
13 AT&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111	111⅛
5 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	105⅛	105	105⅛
26 A C Line 1st 4s 52	86⅛	86	86
56 A C Line cfs 4s 52	76⅛	75½	75½
16 A C Line 4½s 64	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 A C Line 4½s 64	..	57½	eSHRDL
1 A C Line 5s 45	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
9 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33½	33¼	33½
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100	100	100
27 B&O 1st mtr 4s pt	49½	59	59
7 B&O 96 st A	29¾	29¾	29¾
19 B&O 95 st C	34	33½	33½
29 B&O 2000 st D	29½	29¼	29⅜
1 B&O 96 st F	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
48 B&O cv 60 st	24¼	23¾	23¾
13 B&O 4s 48	57¾	57½	57¾
18 B&OPLEAWV 4s 51st	49¾	49¾	49¾
7 B&O S W 50 st	38¾	38¾	38¾
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51	58	58	58
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	57½	57½	57½
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
19 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109	109	109
4 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	104	103⅞	104
7 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	83	83	83
32 Buf F&P 57 st	36	35½	35½
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108⅛	108¼	108⅛
26 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
26 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Can Nor 6½s 46	111¼	111⅞	111⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Can Pac 4s perp	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	35	35	35
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20½	20½	20½
25 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	71⅞	71½	71½
30 Cen Pac 5s 60	87¼	87	87
30 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¾	81½	81½
14 Cen P Thru Sh 4s 54	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18	18	18
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Chicago cfs 3½s 96E	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
47 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22¾	22⅛	22⅛
10 CB&Q rfg 71 A	75½	75½	75½
44 CB&Q 4½s 77	67	66	66¼
27 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82	82	82
2 CB&Q 4s 111 49	97	96⅞	96⅞
10 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31¾	31¼	31¼
3 Ch GtW inc 4½s 2038	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65	65	65
11 Chi I &L 5s 47	30	30	30
108 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17½	16¾	16¾
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	4	4
1 CMSP&P 4¾s 89F	43	43	43
9 CMSP&P 4½s 89C	42¾	42½	42½
1 CMSP&P gen 4s 89	42¼	42	42¼
1 CMSP&P 3½s 89 B	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40	40	40
3 ChiNW rfg 5s 2037	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
24 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33	32⅜	32⅜
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 Ch &NW 4½s 2037	22	21⅝	21⅝
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22½	22¼	22½
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
3 CRI & P 4½s 52A	18¾	18¾	18¾
38 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4	4⅜	4
43 CRI&P 4s 88	31	30¾	30¾
5 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	28	28	28
62 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	17¾	17⅜	17½
5 Ct Rte & SF rfg 5s 60	64½	64½	64½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101	101	101
20 CCC&StL 4½s 7	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77½	77¼	77¼
14 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68⅛	68	68
22 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61¾	61½	61½
10 Col & So 4½s 80	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
10 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	91⅞	92
29 Columbia G 5s 1961	88½	88	88¼
12 Cold&So Oh 3¼s 70	109½	109½	109½
6 ComlMack nc 6Bww	41	41	41
14 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	111½	111¼	111¼
8 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Con Ooil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
8 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
6 Crane 2¾s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Crucible Steel 3¼s 55	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Cuba NoRy 5½s42rct	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
17 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	34½	34⅜	34⅜
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅞	58½	58½
3 D & R G 4½s 36	20	20	20
61 D & R G 4s 36	19½	19¼	19¾
1 D & R G West 5s 55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
29 D R G West 5s 78	17½	17¼	17¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	84	84	84
5 Duluth SSA& Sa 37	24½	24¼	24⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3⅞s 65	110½	110½	110½
16 El Paso & SW 5s 65	68⅝	68½	68½
45 Erie 4½s 2015	57¼	56⅞	56⅞
2 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91¾	91¾
15 Fireston T&R 3s 61	98	97⅞	97⅞
18 Fla E Cst 5s 74	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
1 Gen Std Cast 5½s 49	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Gas&El Bergen 5s 49	116	116	116
5 Ga Ala cn 5s 45	18½	18½	18½
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅝	105½	105½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Gt. Nor 4s 466 G	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6 Gt. Nor 4s 46 H	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
99 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74½	73¾	74⅛
6 Guf M & Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2012	54	54	54
26 Han Nat 5s 69 Jly	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
26 Han Nat 5s 69 Oct	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Ch Nor 6½s 46	111¼	111⅞	111⅛
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Can Pac 5s 44	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Can Pac 4s perp	69¼	69¼	69¼
2 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Cen B Un Pac 4s 48	35	35	35
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20½	20½	20½
25 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	71⅞	71½	71½
30 Cen Pac 5s 60	87¼	87	87
30 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¾	81½	81½
14 Cen P Thru Sh 4s 54	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
5 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18	18	18
10 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¼	91⅛	91⅛
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Chicago cfs 3½s 96E	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
47 Chi & Alton 3s 49	22¾	22⅛	22⅛
10 CB&Q rfg 71 A	75½	75½	75½
44 CB&Q 4½s 77	67	66	66¼
27 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82	82	82
2 CB&Q 4s 111 49	97	96⅞	96⅞
10 Chi & E Ill inc 97	31¾	31¼	31¼
3 Ch GtW inc 4½s 2038	39¼	39¼	39¼
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65	65	65
11 Chi I &L 5s 47	30	30	30
108 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	17½	16¾	16¾
15 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4	4	4
1 CMSP&P 4¾s 89F	43	43	43
9 CMSP&P 4½s 89C	42¾	42½	42½
1 CMSP&P gen 4s 89	42¼	42	42¼
1 CMSP&P 3½s 89 B	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
3 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40	40	40
3 ChiNW rfg 5s 2037	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
24 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33	32⅜	32⅜
13 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
8 Ch &NW 4½s 2037	22	21⅝	21⅝
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22½	22¼	22½
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	32¼	32¼	32¼
3 CRI & P 4½s 52A	18¾	18¾	18¾
38 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4	4⅜	4
43 CRI&P 4s 88	31	30¾	30¾
5 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	28	28	28
62 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	17¾	17⅜	17½
5 Ct Rte & SF rfg 5s 60	64½	64½	64½
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101	101	101
20 CCC&StL 4½s 7	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	77½	77¼	77¼
14 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	68⅛	68	68
22 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	61¾	61½	61½
10 Col & So 4½s 80	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞
10 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92½	91⅞	92
29 Columbia G 5s 1961	88½	88	88¼
12 Cold&So Oh 3¼s 70	109½	109½	109½
6 ComlMack nc 6Bww	41	41	41
14 Comwith Ed 3½s 68	111½	111¼	111¼
8 Comwith Ed cv 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Con Ooil cv 3½s 51	104	104	104
8 Consum Pow 3½s 70	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
6 Crane 2¾s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Crucible Steel 3¼s 55	91¾	91¾	91¾
5 Cuba NoRy 5½s42rct	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
17 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	34½	34⅜	34⅜
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58⅞	58½	58½
3 D & R G 4½s 36	20	20	20
61 D & R G 4s 36	19½	19¼	19¾
1 D & R G West 5s 55	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
29 D R G West 5s 78	17½	17¼	17¼
1 Det T Tun 4½s 61	84	84	84
5 Duluth SSA& Sa 37	24½	24¼	24⅜
1 Duquesne Lt 3⅞s 65	110½	110½	110½
16 El Paso & SW 5s 65	68⅝	68½	68½
45 Erie 4½s 2015	57¼	56⅞	56⅞
2 Erie 4s 95	91¾	91¾	91¾
15 Fireston T&R 3s 61	98	97⅞	97⅞
18 Fla E Cst 5s 74	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
1 Gen Std Cast 5½s 49	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Gas&El Bergen 5s 49	116	116	116
5 Ga Ala cn 5s 45	18½	18½	18½
10 Goodrich 4¼s 56	105⅝	105½	105½
6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	102	102	102
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
7 Gt. Nor 4s 466 G	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
6 Gt. Nor 4s 46 H	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
99 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74½	73¾	74⅛
6 Guf M & Oh 4s 75	70½	70½	70½
1 Gulf M & Oh inc 2012	54	54	54
5 Harlem Rev&P 4s 54	86½	86½	86½
17 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44	44	44
18 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47¾	47⅝	47⅝
67 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20	19¾	19⅝
1 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102½	102½	102½
2 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45¾	45¾	45¾
2 Ill Cen 4s 52	54	54	54
12 Ill Cen 4s 53	48¾	48½	48¾
5 Il Cen rfg 4s 55	48½	48½	48½
40 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46½	46½	46½
2 Ill Cen 5s 55	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞
2 Ill Cen SfU 3½s 51	53	53	53
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51	50⅝	50⅞
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46¼	46⅛	46¼
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Inter Iron cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
18 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	26½	26½	26½
1 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	25½	25	25
24 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	35	34¾	34¾
18 Int T&T 4½s 52	58	57½	57½
3 Int T&T 5s 55	60¼	60¼	60¼
7 James F&Cle 1 5s 89	50¾	50¼	50¼
45 KCPt&xMem 4s 36	58⅝	58⅛	58⅝
34 K C South 3s 50	63½	63¼	63⅜
2 Kings Co Lt 5s 54	104	103⅝	103⅝
1 Kresge Found 2s 50	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	88	88	88
11 Lac Gas 5½s60D	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2 L&&M8 3½s 97	83½	83½	83½
1 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	49¼	49¼	49¼
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	75¾	75¾	75¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	72½	72½	72½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 54	45	45	45
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	55	54⅝	54⅝
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	31¾	31¾	31¾
14 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Lorillard Co 5s 51	119⅜	119⅝	119⅝
3 Lou & N 5s 2003B	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
4 Lou & N 4½s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
13 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	82½	82½	82¼
5 Lou&N&O Jt M 4s 52	92½	92¼	92¼
2 Maine Cen 4s 45	82½	82¼	82¼
32 Maine Cen 4½s 60	47½	47½	47½
2 Marion Bl Short 6s 47	102	102	102
1 MarionSt Shov 6s 47 st	102	102	102
5 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	93½	93	93
4 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Met Ed 4½s 6	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
5 Mich Cen 4½s 79	60	60	60
2 MSP&SSMarb½s 78	67	67	67
15 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	15½	15½	15½
5 MSP&SSM gtd 9s 38	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
45 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	14	13½	13½
47 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	40⅝	39¾	39¾
9 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
20 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	35⅞	35½	35½
21 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43¾	43¾	43¾
26 M-K-Tex 4s 2	33¾	33	33
42 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3½	3	3
1 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36½	36½	36½
152 Mo Pac 5s 77F	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝
10 Mo Pac 5s 78G	36½	36¼	36½
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 IS	36½	36½	36½
33 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36⅜	35⅝	36
302 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8⅝	8¼	8¼
16 Mon gahelaRy3½s66	102¾	102¾	102¾
13 MonWPaPub Ser6s 46	119	109¾	110
1 Mont Pow 3¼s 61	103⅜	103½	103⅜
2 Mor&Essex 5s 55	27⅞	27¾	27¾
23 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	23	22⅞	23
11 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38⅜	38½	38½
16 Nash Chatt&L 4s 78	69	68½	68½
3 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
9 Nat Distill 3½s 49	102½	102½	102½
5 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100½	100½	100⅜
4 N Engug RR 5s 45	72	72	72
15 New Eng T&T 5s 52	117½	117½	117½
10 N Orls&NE 4½s 52	84	84	84
7 N Orl Term 4s 53	81½	81½	81½
5 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	84	83⅝	83⅝
3 NO Tex&M 4s 56C st	81¼	81¼	81½
5 NY & Putnam 4s 93 53	43½	43⅜	43½
48 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65¼	64	65
48 NYC 4½s 2013 A	60½	60½	60¼
10 NYC cn 4s 98	85½	85½	85½
5 NYC 3½s 98	98⅛	98⅛	98¼
20 NYC cv 3½s 52	68	67¾	67¾
31 NYC&HR 3½s 97	75⅝	75	75⅝
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	75½	75½	75½
2 NY Chi & St L 3s 50	100	99¾	99¾
24 NYCh&StL 4½s 78	42¾	42¾	42¾
3 N Y Connect 3½s 65	100	10	9 100
6 NY Dock Co 4s 51	42	44¾	42
5 NY Pats 3½s 68	100⅞	100½	100⅛
15 N Y St M&P 5s 48	117	117	117
17 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	43	42½	42½
21 NYNH&H 4½s 67	40	39½	39½
1 NYNH&H 4s 56	36	36	36
8 NY O&W ref 4s 92	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 NY Ry 6s 46 cl A	108	108	108
3 NY S&W Term 5s 43	60¼	60¼	60½
1 NY Tel 3¼s 67	110	110	110
15 NY Wstch&Bost 4½s 46	3½	3½	3½
21 Niagara Fls P 4½s 58	100⅝	100½	100½
1 Niagara Hud Pw 6½s 50	104	104	104
28 Nor&Sou cv 5s 2014	27	26½	26⅝
1 Nor Pac 4½s 97	72	72	72
3 Nor Pac W 4 48	125½	125½	125½
4 Nor Pac Co 4½s 48	102½	102½	102½
15 Nor Pac 4s 2047	98	97⅞	98
4 Nor Pac 4s 2047 C	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047 D	97⅝	97½	97⅝
18 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	83	82½	82½

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
3 Nor Pac 4s 97	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
37 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43⅛	42⅝	42⅝
10 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	10½	10½	10½
11 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108⅜	108	108
10 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107	106½	106⅞
7 Oklahoma G&E 3¾s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
24 Ore Sh Line 5s 46	102⅞	102½	102½
35 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Pac G&E 3s 71	102½	102½	102½
5 Pac G&E 3½s 66	109½	109	109
3 Pac G&E 4s 64	113⅜	113¼	113⅜
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	109	109	109
1 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
6 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	94	92	92
5 Pen Pr Wat 3¼s 60	103	102¾	103
2 Pen RR gen 3s 68	107⅜	107	107
9 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅞	101½	101⅜
10 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90	90	90
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96¼	96¼
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	96	96	96
12 Pen RR 4s 48	109½	109⅜	109½
3 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	88¾	88¾
17 Pen RR 3½s 52	92	91½	91½
2 Pere Marq 5s 56	74	73½	73¾
4 Pere Marq 4½s 80	60½	60⅞	60⅞
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	64	64	64
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	108	108	108
7 Phila Co 4½s 61	95	95	95
12 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	11½	11¾	11¾
24 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	33¼	33¼	33¼
3 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103	103	103
1 PCC & SL 5s 75 B	105½	105½	105½
2 PCC & SL 4½s 77	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2 Pitts & WVa 4½s 5BA	56½	56½	56½
2 Pitt & WVt 4½s 59B	57	56¾	56¾
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	57¾	57¾	57¾
9 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86¾	86⅜	86⅜
2 Potomac Ed 3½s 61	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Readg 4½s 97 A	77½	77½	77¾
4 Readg 4½s 97 B	77¾	77¼	77¾
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	82¾	82¾	82¾
6 Rem Rand 3½s 56	101⅛	101	101
3 Republic Steel 4½s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜
2 Al Ark & La4½s 34	18¼	18¼	18¼
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3

Postwar Housing Already Taking Shape in the Thinking of British Homeless

Detroit Solves One Phase In War Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 28—Detroit has solved one phase of its war housing problem in a forward-looking way. The job was to provide rooms for thousands of war workers flocking into the city from outside, but at the same time to preserve the advantages gained over a long period by careful and selective zoning control. And the solution, the harassed city authorties found, was to allow some temporary amendments to the zoning ordinances.

So, while single-family residences are being permitted to be used as rooming houses in areas heretofore zoned to exclude such multiple dwelling practices, the bars have been let down for the duration of the war only. And in the meantime zoning experts say, it is hoped that the compromise won't set to work those social and economic influences which tend to cause permanent deterioration in desirable residential areas.

47,000 Newcomers

The amendment was proposed, reports the American Society of Planning Officials, after the City Plan Commission, the Housing Commission, and the Mayor's Defense Housing Fact-Finding Committee estimated that living quarters would be needed for approximately 47,000 single persons and couples coming into the city to work by the middle of 1943.

The city's 21-month old zoning ordinance forbade the renting of rooms in one-story and two-story single family residence districts. The amendment will permit rooms to be rented in private residences in these areas on a temporary basis, for the duration of the war and six months after. A special permit must be obtained from the Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering before a temporary rooming house can be opened.

The zoning ordinance as it stood before, covering this point, was not altogether clear, the experts hold. Many communities define rooming houses so that up to three persons may be taken in as paying guests before a dwelling is so classified. The Detroit law while prohibiting in a residential zone any structure used to provide "lodging" did make an exception of "relatives" thus allowing easy circumvention of the requirement. The amendment specifically defines a rooming house, and clarifies this situation so as to meet the new demand.

No Physical Changes

Still looking ahead, the experts prepared the amendment to assure return of single residence districts to their former status, after the war, as far as is possible. No physical changes may be made in the dwelling, for instance, except necessary repairs and alterations that do not change the character of the dwelling, and no cooking facilities may be provided for roomers. The dwelling also must be occupied by the family renting the rooms.

Other provisions of the amendment specify that not more than three rooms may be rented and no rented room may be occupied by more than two persons. The house may bear one unlighted sign no larger than one square foot, to advertise that rooms are for rent.

Bombed-Out British Families Shown A-B-C Homes of Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 28—Postwar housing is already taking shape in the thinking of England's bombed-out families who are taking great interest in exhibits describing and picturing the quarters they will live in after the war.

One such exhibit or "private view" entitled "Home from Home" aroused tremendous interest among bombed-out families of Portsmouth who still live in what they can salvage from the bombings and in air-raid shelters because they have no other places to go.

With the help of a grant from two housing bodies in New York, the exhibition was prepared by Miss P. J. Owen, for London's Housing Center. This voluntary organization realized that postwar construction to be successful, must begin now in constructive thought. Using the alphabet as a starting point, it set out to encourage appreciation of and demand for the things that make for comfort and convenience in homes of the future.

Alphabet Titles

Photographs represented various phases of housing schemes and planned communities, either contemplated or already in being, in Greater London. These were mounted on gay backgrounds of wallpaper samples. Three or four photographs with lettering make up each of 22 sheets forming a set. The title word of each sheet has for initial a letter of the alphabet.

"A" Introduces a couple embarking on the great "Adventure" of choosing a new home. "B" for "Baby" has three photographs proclaiming the requirements of this important person. He is shown in a garden where his mother can watch him while she is working, and for his later development, there is a typical Welfare Clinic and Nursery School. In this manner the home is presented throughout the photographs, in its relation to community life.

The keynote of many talks given to the shelterers is found in "D," where the emblem for "Design" is the common daisy with its compact rosette so symmetrically arranged by nature that each tiny leaf gets its share of air and sunshine without depriving its neighbor.

From good design comes the "Easily-run house," and the next step is "F" for "Furniture." Plain pieces made on the unit system with a view to space saving are advocated. Even among the poorest members of the community there is an increasing appreciation of simple lines, smooth surfaces and perfectly fitting drawers in contrast to shoddy work disguised by ornamental decorations. Plans are being studied to bring this modern furniture, hitherto in the luxury class, within the reach of all. Even the double sink, photographed as part of the equipment of "K," the "kitchen-scullery," is now in use in working-class houses in certain districts in response to local demand.

Restored to Confidence

When Mrs. Drexel Biddle, wife of the United States Ambassador to Poland and Belgium, formally opened the Exhibition at the Housing Center, she was told that the alphabet on the walls had already yielded data of real value to those concerned with postwar housing. She heard, too, of distressed women restored to confidence and cheerfulness by the realization that through their very misfortunes they are enabled to cooperate in the reconstruction of their country.

So intelligent and helpful are questions put by homeless people that the Committee of the Housing Center have issued a questionnaire designed to elicit opinions on various points in the planning of a home such as, "Do you prefer a large living room and a kitchen-scullery to a parlor and a larger kitchen where meals may be taken?" The answers to such questions, and other useful evidence will be laid before appropriate housing authorities.

Courtesy, The Housing Center

England Moves Ahead in Housing

Housing of bombed-out families is providing the nucleus for Britain's postwar shelters. At top left is garden village type of well-planned community (this one is at Rhiwbina, Wales) which is Britain's goal in replacing the prevalent squalid living conditions as pictured below in an airless, sunless, grassless court. Pictured at top right is new type of small, brick, fireproof home being built in an inland town for bombed-out families of Portsmouth. While these homes are not representative of the types to be built after the war, their construction is providing the research laboratory from which will come the methods and materials to be used in the future.

Novel Housing Experiment Follows a Year in Hovels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETERSFIELD, Hants, Eng., Oct. 28—A novel experiment in the housing of bombed-out families from Portsmouth has been carried out on the South Downs, near this small market town. A new village has sprung up described as "an adventure of faith in a world at war."

The problem of the evacuees from bombed areas has been acute in this district. Many of them had been living for months in hop-pickers' hutments when their plight came to the notice of the Friends' War Relief Service, and William and Dorothie Strewens were sent to help the evacuees with relief work.

The new village to which they trekked after many months of living in tents and hutments is a unique communal settlement, the outcome of co-operation between the Friends War Relief Service and the Ministry of Health. The scheme has cost approximately £5,000, of which the Ministry found £4,000 and Friends in England and the United States just over £1,000.

Plans for the settlement were worked out by the Friends and approved by the Ministry. Construction was done jointly, the Ministry supplying materials and its contractors doing the brick work of residential blocks, and making the windows and doors.

The settlement consists of five bungalow residential blocks of buff-gray brick with asbestos roofs, housing 24 families. There are also three "Maycrete" buildings for community use—an assembly and concert hall, a communal kitchen and a laundry and washhouse, the latter containing baths with hot and cold showers. A Warden's cottage, in which William and Dorothie Strewens live and work among the families, completes the scheme of the "new village."

The American Friends Service Committee have been active in the Petersfield settlement and have sent generous sums of money and goods. At the opening of the "new village" celebrated in the Assembly Hall, Mr. Roger Wilson, Secretary of the Friends War Relief Service, thanked the American Friends for their help, and for their promise of continued interest in the settlement. It had, he said, "been created to meet the need of a small number of the thousands bombed-out of Portsmouth." For nearly a year they lived in hovels. The spirit which had demanded their new village grew out of the sharing of hardships, dust, mud and fire.

Company Goal: 10 Homes Daily, Fully Equipped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Oct 28—Ten homes a day, fully equipped and ready for occupancy, is the record Standard Houses, Inc., is aiming at in a local housing project.

Standard Houses, which moved here only recently has been in the prefabricated housing business since 1935, when it first started at Lafayette, Ind. Right now, under the guidance of affable Bertrand Goldberg, vice-president and architect of the concern, remodeling of a portion of the old American Locomotive Works at Shockee Valley Road and Fifth Street viaduct is progressing at a fast clip. Mr. Goldberg, reported they expect to get into full production possibly "within a month."

All work being done now, and all work that will be done for the duration, is slated for defense areas under government contract.

As for the future—after the war—Mr. Goldberg envisions a complete prefabricated house that will range in cost from $1,500 to $3,500 with every effort made to perfect houses in the less than $3,000, brackets. Improvement and development of living conditions for persons in the $20-$30 a month rent bracket is the objective.

The firm is fairly large, with an estimated pay roll of some $9,000 a week, and employment of about 350 men in two shifts.

Within the plant are being set up departments in every detail: plumbing, electrical, painting and finishing, lumber milling and assembly. Because of this setup, officials believe Standard is the only prefabricating concern so far to turn out "complete houses." Heretofore, according to Architect Goldberg, only about one fourth of the house has been made in a single plant, consisting chiefly of the exterior shell.

Standard houses are built of plastic, described as being amalgamated portions of resins and woods, and weighing only from one half to two thirds of an ordinary house. This material, incidentally, is the same that is being used in construction of plastics for planes.

Shells of houses, Mr. Goldberg explained, are shipped out in panels, with such equipment as bathroom fixtures and the like being packed neatly in separate boxes. A bathroom, for example, with all conveniences, can be arranged in a box, five by eight feet. Floors go out sanded and finished.

Landis Revises Instructions For Dealing With New Bombs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Director James M. Landis of the Office of Civilian Defense today announced revised instructions for dealing with new types of enemy fire bombs, chief of which he listed as an attached explosive charge set off by a time fuse.

Discussing new types of bombs being used by both Germans and Japanese, the OCD chief termed the "jet of water" still the most potent weapon in fighting large and small incendiaries.

While many delayed-explosion bombs are attached to the regular type incendiaries which burst into flames upon impact, the effect of the time blast also is largely incendiary, Mr. Landis said, and defense workers should dampen the area around the bomb from a protected position.

The OCD announcement warned civilians against use of "all such smothering agents as 'bomb extinguishing' powders, . . . scoops, grabs and snuffers. They are entirely without merit and may endanger the lives of persons who depend upon them."

Use of either the water "spray system" or sand, is "no longer recommended," the OCD said, "because the possibility of fragmentation makes it too dangerous to approach the bomb sufficiently close to apply them."

New types of enemy bombs aimed at starting fires and at the same time "eliminating" the fire-fighting crews include:

The old-style 2.2-pound fire bomb "with an extension of the nose containing a larger explosive charge," which increases the total weight to five pounds.

A combination incendiary and high explosive bomb, about the same size and shape as the old-style 110-pound high explosive bomb, which ejects 60 incendiary units and explodes a 12-pound charge of TNT.

A phosphorus-oil bomb similar to the 110-pound explosive bomb, which may be extinguished by water but flames anew when dry.

A Japanese bomb weighing about 110 pounds, and designed to start several scattered small fires.

Coal Operators Agree to Step Up Production

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Representatives of the bituminous coal operators and employees of the Northern Appalachian region are agreed "in principle" on application of a six-day week in order to step up coal production from 550,000 to 600,000 tons next year, it was announced Oct. 27.

The announcement was made by Ezra Van Horn, chairman of the Appalachian Wage Conference and Executive Vice-President of the Ohio Coal Association of Cleveland, and Thomas Kennedy, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers' Union, following a conference of both groups at the Hotel Biltmore here.

The increased coal production for next year was recently requested by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

The two spokesmen said that the conference was merely a preliminary meeting to discuss the procedure to be followed in working out technical details involved in a five-day week.

Mr. Kennedy said that the Union's Wage Scale Committee felt that its members should receive time and a half for the extra work. The miners now have a five-day 35-hour week.

Mr. Van Horn said that the operators did not object to this request, but he said many technical problems had to be worked out.

The Northern Appalachian producers employ 225,000 men.

Representatives of the Southern Appalachian operators, employing 175,000 men, were at the Biltmore, but did not attend the meeting or make any statement on their position.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, and John O'Leary, Vice-President, attended the conference with Mr. Kennedy.

'Eating Out' Picture for Coming Year To Change but Big Business Is Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The nation's restaurants may have their troubles devising substitute dishes for steaks and chops during the coming year, and they may not be able to get enough help, but they are doing and expect to continue to do the best business volume since 1929.

For more people are eating out than ever before, resturant, cafeteria, and lunch room owners reported at the wartime emergency conference of the National Restaurant Association held here recently. The only eating places to lose trade are the roadside restaurants affected by gasoline rationing. Owners of many of these are planning to close them for the duration and to open town and city branches, for that is where the business is. With so many women working, fewer and fewer meals are prepared at home, they say.

The "eating" out picture for the coming year will be a vastly changed one. Although they contemplate no completely meatless days in restaurants, owners know their menus will be changed considerably by meat rationing. The National Restaurant Association has formed a nutrition department to help members work out substitute dishes with the same food value. Among those that are expected to appear frequently during 1943 are vegetable pie and rice croquettes, spinach souffle with meat sauce, creamed fresh mushrooms, macaroni and cheese, egg cutlets, fish souffle, salmon loaf, codfish balls, baked corn custard with cheese, southern corn pudding, and kidney bean salad.

Labor shortages will eventually mean that some restaurants will have to shift to the cafeteria type of service, for more and more waiters are going into the armed forces and waitresses into the defense factories. Women are also going back into the kitchen, Uncle Sam is asking for all available experienced chefs, so the association is also conducting special training courses for women chefs.

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Deer Hunting Slowing Utah War Products

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The hunting season in Utah has had the effect of slowing down certain war production, due to loss of man-hours of work, and will continue to have this effect to some degree at least until Nov. 8, when the deer-hunting season comes to an end.

Gov. Herbert B. Maw considered but did not grant a request from Army and War Production Board officials that the deer-hunting season be canceled this year as a means of keeping workers on essential war jobs. The Governor said the request came too late to make its granting feasible.

In a certain division of the United States Arsenal at Ogden, Utah, it is said that on a recent day 110 out of the 300 employees were absent on hunting expeditions.

A production loss of several thousand rounds of war ammunition that day impelled the Commandant to address the workers on the subject of production versus hunting. In response to his question as to the number present who have relatives in the Army or Navy, it is said that 90 per cent raised their hands.

The loss in production extends also to those war plants which are still in the construction stage. And the metal mining division of WPB explained to the Governor that hundreds of miners engaged in production of strategic metals either have taken time off for hunting or plan to take time off.

Governor Maw is quoted as having told the officials who interviewed him that thousands of out-of-State hunters already were on their way to Utah; that there was a serious need for reduction of Utah's deer herd in the interests of preservation of the ranges for domestic animals; that the deer slaughter would provide a meat supply otherwise unavailable; and that the fats to be gained from the estimated slaughter of 40,000 to 50,000 deer would overbalance any other losses to the war effort due to hunting.

Governor Maw did, however, appeal to all war workers to stay on their jobs. The appeal was directed also to workers engaged in production of essential materials at the mines and smelters of the State.

State fish and game department officials say they believe the Governor's request has met with a good response from most workers, and that much of the hunting still to be done by those workers addressed will be confined to week ends.

Federation Urges The Reopening Of India Negotiations

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (AP) — Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King was urged by the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation yesterday to take steps through the United Nations to reopen negotiations looking toward "self-government for India now as well as after the war."

M. J. Coldwell, the party's House of Commons leader, submitted a statement containing these proposals as a basis for resumed negotiations on the Indian question:

1. A committee under the auspices of the United Nations, led by Great Britain, China, Russia, and the United States, should renew the negotiations.
2. Congress leaders in India should be invited to resume negotiations and should be released from prison immediately, on the understanding that the Congress would not carry on civil disobedience and that the government would discontinue repressive measures.
3. Negotiations should be based on the acceptance of the principle of self-government for India, now as well as after the war.
4. Negotiations should be linked with the immediate aim of totally defeating Axis aggressors.

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CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

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Have a Hallowe'en Party?
We Have All the Nice Baked Goodies to Make It Perfect
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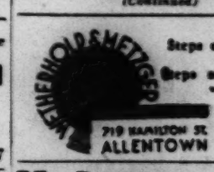
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

(Continued)



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HARRISBURG

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Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

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CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
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IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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We wash all clothes with Ivory Soap
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Ogontz Laundry
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REYNOLDS
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THE CEDAR CHEST
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Hand made Sterling Silver Brooches that are really smart and different.
Priced from $1.75
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Certified Gemologist, Registered Jeweler, American Gem Society

MEYERS DAIRIES
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Milk from Montgomery County Farms

KOPPELMAN'S
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Better grade Children's Snow Suits and Ladies' and Children's Winter Coats. Also Curtains, Draperies, Bedspreads and Shoes.
All Goods far below Ceiling prices.
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Prompt Delivery Service

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Your Fashion Center of Exquisite Fall Flattery
. . . for Complete Assortments
. . . for Fashion-Correctness
POMEROY'S

"More People in Berks County EAT

Maier's BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
660 PARK AVENUE

We are now taking orders for our own make Fruit Cake to send to the boys in camp and overseas.
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets — Dial 6253

SCRANTON

THE Boston
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A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

PENNSYLVANIA

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Always Busy
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113-116 WYOMING AVENUE

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226 ADAMS AVENUE

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FURNACE SUPPLIES
Circulator and Radiant Stoves

Select Food Market
Postum
"THERE'S A REASON"
510 Beaver Street — Phone 1900

SWARTHMORE

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New For Sale
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UPPER DARBY

Complete Apparel for All Men
• ARROW SHIRTS
• INTERWOVEN HOSE
• STETSON HATS
• FLORSHEIM SHOES
• ALLIGATOR RAINCOATS
• SPORTSWEAR
WEIL'S MEN'S SHOP
6932 Market Street — *Open Evenings*
Del. Co.'s Quality Store for Men
ESTABLISHED 1922

Fashionably Yours
Sport and Dress Coats
with Character
Red Robin Shop
64 South 69th Street
Open Evenings — Blvd. 9771

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU. 197

GERLACH'S
Quality Jewelry
Skilled Repairing
Mail Overseas Gifts by Nov. 1st
6915 Market St. — Blvd. 0451

First Aid for Your Rugs
Clean them the (American-Way). A 9x12 Domestic Rug correctly and safely cleaned for only $3.95.
American-Oriental Rug Co.
7213 West Chester Pike
Upper Darby, Pa.
Call Boulevard 0159 right now!

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Exclusive agents in Upper Darby
$5 to $8.50
LU-BEN'S
7042 Garrett Road
Open Evenings

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
Mail Gifts to Service Men Early
29 South 69th Street — Blvd. 5312

Famous Shoes from Famous Makers
Cancellation Shoes
Men's—Women's—Children's
Separate Children's Department
X-Ray Fitting Equipment
Sheppard's
6904-06 Market Street — Blvd. 9797

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PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations, Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
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816 Lackawanna Ave. — 4 S. 7th St.
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WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

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CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 — 807 SOUTH AVENUE

YORK

RUNKLE FURNITURE CO.
150-160 S. George St., Opposite Post Office
York's Leading Furniture Store
Period Furniture
Rugs, Draperies
Slip Covers, Upholstering

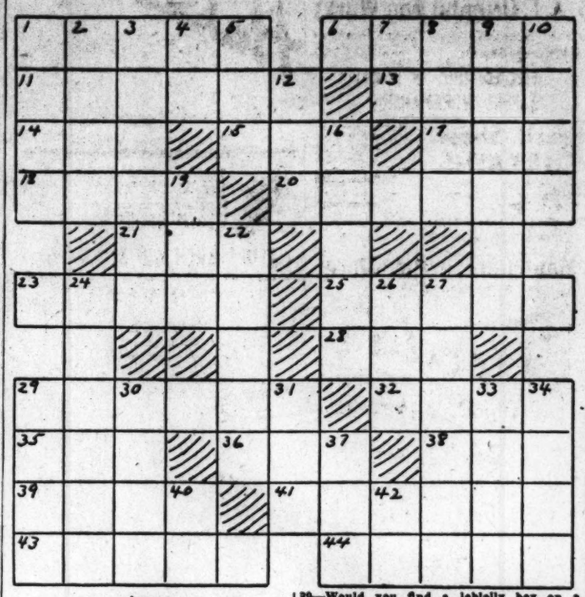
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is top or cover of a bell?
6—Who collaborated with Charles MacArthur in writing "The Front Page"?
11—What is a kind of spiced molasses cooky?
13—What was abode of those who ate broth minus bread?
14—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
15—Frame of a snowshoe is what?
17—What suffix denotes "process"?
18—What is a spadefoot?
20—What is first name of Traddles, young lawyer who is friend to David Copperfield?
21—At this time.
23—What is a framework of slats for transporting various articles?
25—What animal is exclusively Asiatic?
28—Girl's name.
29—Shirtwaist is what?
32—What is a river of France and Belgium?
35—Ready.
36—What is a kamelaukion?
38—Who is one who votes on affirmative side?
39—Would you find a loblolly boy on a ship, in a mine, or under a tent?
41—What do you call those gigantic in size or power?
43—What is a composition on some special subject?
44—What is food boiled to a pulp and rubbed through a sieve?

Down

1—Informal talk is what?
2—What city of Nevada has a large transient population?
3—In "Amadis of Gaul," who is beloved by Amadis?
4—What was first name of the poet Wordsworth (abbr.)?
5—Point.
7—Plural ending.
8—What is chopped fish, or the like, thrown overboard to draw fish?
9—What was Greeley's first name?
10—What is a river of England?
12—Small child is what?
16—What is color of Cape jasmine?
19—Speck.
22—Cymraeg is what language?
24—What was first name of author of "The Concord Hymn" (poss.)?
26—If someone gave you some roving Charley, it would be what?
27—Who was one of the three magi?
28—Foundation.
30—Who invented safety device for elevators?
31—Would you pet, row, or eat a tomcat?
33—Sea eagle is what?
34—What is perforated nozzle for delivering water in fine jets?
37—Upset.
40—What is symbol for protoactinium?
42—Tuesday (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Words of Current Interest

Apostolic — *Ap'-os-tol'-ik* (*a* short, first *o* clipped-short as in connect, second short, *i* short).

What is contemporary with the Apostles, according to the Oxford Dictionary, is "apostolic." Derives from Latin of early Christian times, *apostolicus.*

Bethesda (John 5:2) — *Be-thez'da* (first *e* quick-long as in debate, second *e* short, *a* obscured as in sofa).

From a Semitic starting point the name comes through New Testament Greek into English; and it is fitted, in spelling and sound, to the alphabet and the phonetic habits of the vernacular. As to location, map makers identify the pool with an existing water source in Jerusalem that seems to correspond to the description in John 5.

Doctrine (II Tim. 3:16 — *Dok'-trin* (both vowels short).

The Latin, *doctrina,* carries the idea of "teaching" or "learning," according to whether the viewpoint is that of a person giving or of one receiving instruction. The English derivative, in the centuries of its use from Wycliffe and Chaucer down, mostly bears the first signification, letting the second one go some time back. Without question, the Greek word of the original text translated by "doctrine" means "teaching." Old translators before Authorized are correct enough, though scarcely plain, in rendering the phrase of II Timothy "profitable to teach." Authorized is equally correct but still rather obscure, with "profitable for doctrine." Alford in his notes on the Greek text gets away from antique style with "profitable for teaching." An American Translation comes at once accurate and modern with "useful for teaching."

Paradise — *Par'-a-dis* (first *a* short, second as in *sofa,* *i* long).

"Abode of the blessed" is one definition; "Garden of Eden" another. Anglicized from the Greek and a going word since the eleventh century. Much employed in theologic discourse and again by way of poetic imagery and prose fantasy. Made use of in the nomenclature of natural history. Xenophon, the Athenian and Spartan military adventurer, seems to have coined the Greek word out of some Persian stem.

Scriptures (Rom. 15:4) — *Skrip'-turz* (*i* short, *u* as in unite, *tu* palatized as in nature).

The sacred writings of the Old or New Testament (Oxford Dictionary). Current since the fourteenth century. The black-letter edition of the Bible of 1611 spells it with a capital *S.* Modern Oxford Bibles spell with small *s.* American Standard likewise. An American Translation has the capital and renders the clause in Rom. 15:4 in line with accepted exegesis, "through the encouragement the Scriptures give."

Subtlety — *Sut'-l-ti* (vowels short).

The pronunciation, with *b* not sounded, comes down from long ago, when *b* has no place in the spelling. A certain classic pedantry takes hold of the English language in the sixteenth century, and on the ground that the word derives from the Latin adjective *subtilis,* "finely-woven," the lost consonant is restored. An early meaning and one that remains, "guile." So, for example, in Chaucer. Other meanings of fairer aspect, "acuteness" and "sagacity."

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by the Term "Water Table"?

The water table has no legs and is not man-made. It may be defined as the underground level where the earth is completely saturated with water.

The surface of the water table, moreover, is not strictly horizontal. Due to varying structure and relative capacity for water among different classes of rock, the water table at some points lies quite near, and at others quite far below, the surface of the ground.

Moisture from this supersaturated substratum tends to work its way upward by capillarity. Capillarity is seen familiarly in the way the corner of a soft blotter will pick up a blob of ink, and in the way oil travels up a wick from the lamp reservoir to the flame. The amount of moisture in the soil due to capillarity decreases as we rise above the water table, and the surface of the soil may be completely dry.

The height to which water will rise due to this cause varies in soils of different character. In clay, capillarity will draw water to a height of more than four feet. In sand, on the other hand, the water will rise less than half as far.

The water table at any given point on the earth's surface is not absolutely fixed and stationary at a certain depth underground. In times of prolonged drought it may drop considerably below its ordinary level.

Under normal conditions of precipitation, trees and other plants having root-fingers that probe deep into the subsoil draw upon the moisture in the water table itself, and some of the other plants having less penetrating root systems are sustained by water drawn up from the "table" by capillary attraction. When the water table is materially lowered, the top-soil may dry out to a depth that threatens the well-being of plants having shallow root-systems, and also reduces the supply of water for wells and springs.—W. P. Keasbey.

Just for Fun— By Garrett Price

Drawn for Office of War Information

In Lighter Vein

The Sequel Is Unknown

From the Associated Press comes a story they're telling down in the Caribbean—and swearing it's true:

A transport lay in the harbor getting ready to sail with a detachment of troops ordered back to the good ol' U. S. A. The soldiers stood about beside their blue barracks bags, awaiting their turn to go up the gangplank.

Suddenly, from the group, one broke and ran, shouting at the top of his voice, "I'm not going aboard that boat, and you can't make me!"

Two burly M.P.'s gave chase. Quickly they overhauled him. A lusty session of rough-and-tumble ensued, at the end of which the fugitive, overpowered, was half-dragged, half-carried aboard the ship. The M.P.'s rubbed their hands, congratulating themselves on a job done with neatness and dispatch.

A few hours later, when the transport was miles at sea, noses were counted aboard.

There was one nose too many.

A homesick soldier had found a way to go home.

Time to Be Kind

Detroit

These are admitted to be strenuous days when time is an element crammed full of activity and many individuals are weary with much serving.

However, the writer was standing in a long line of downtown workers waiting for bus transportation after a long and trying day at business, when a bus drew up to the curb. The driver quickly descended, walked back through the waiting throng, led a woman (her white cane indicated she was blind) to the head of the line, assisted her to a seat, and then admitted the regular passengers in proper order.

Many expressed appreciation of the act, some expressed chagrin that they had not thought to lead the woman to the head of the line, and one said, "No matter how urgent seems 'making time' or 'saving time,' there is always time to be kind."

A Verse for Today . . .

Teach me, and I will hold my tongue: and cause me to understand wherein I have erred.—Job 6:24

NEWS ITEM— LAVAL ORDERS FRENCH WORKERS TO EMBARK FOR GERMANY.

IS DER TRAIN READY, MONSIEUR LAVAL?
OUI, HERR HITLER
WELL! VOT ARE YOU WAITING FOR?
PASSENGERS
SPECIAL TRAIN TO CARRY FRENCH WORKERS TO GERMANY
I.F. VAN GELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co. —Brass Hat With Whiskers! By Le Pelley

WELL — I'm OFF FOR THE ARMY — I TALKED TO THE SERGEANT YESTERDAY...
HE ASKED ME WHAT MY JOB WAS, AND I SAID I WAS A HERMIT!
AND HE SAID, "WELL, WHEN YOU'RE IN THE ARMY YOU'LL HAVE TO COME OUT FROM BEHIND THE BUSHES"!
BUT I'VE SEEN PICTURES OF GENERALS WITH WHISKERS! I THINK I'LL APPLY FOR A JOB AS ONE OF THOSE - IF THE DEPARTMENT ISN'T TOO CROWDED
Wilkinville

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —No Wonder! By Rodgers

"Well! Thank you! That's certainly a relief!" Military Secret wagged his A.M.—
"You mean it's a relief to know someone's watching every move you make?" I asked—
"Oh, no, I mean it's a relief to know I'm not just imagining things!" said he.
"Well, now that we know there really is someone, let's sniff around and see if we can find out who it is!" I suggested.
"Why do you suppose I thought I was imagining things?" he barked— "There's never the slightest whiff of a trail!"

The Adventures of Waddles—In Tune With the Times By The Hagers

"On Friday night I planned to make A rousing speech," said Mayor Drake.
"But Joe Tool said, to my dismay, That campaign speeches are passé.
Ducks like a candidate who croons, And sings the latest cowboy tunes.
But I think things have gone too far When a mayor wins by his guitar."
BRAKEVILLE SCHOOL OF MUSIC

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Offensive in Africa

While Americans wait tensely for news from the Solomons, the battle for North Africa also moves into a phase which may yield no very comforting or alarming reports for some time.

The fact of a United Nations offensive in that region is itself most encouraging. It means that the Allied forces chose the moment for the beginning of this battle. That, in turn, means their leaders must have been satisfied with the preparations made up to that moment; so far there has been no indication of our being forced to this this move by knowledge that Rommel was about to undertake a similar one.

The United Nations offensive seems to have been timed to the second, planned with unhurried forethought, and launched with all its moving parts in proper relation to one another and well oiled.

This is not to say that our forces caught the Axis off guard. Both sides have been preparing for this test ever since the British stopped Rommel's advance in the Alamein area. Here, between the Qattara depression and the sea, the Axis flanks are protected, and Rommel has been able to lay his defenses in depth. Because he defends a short front, Rommel can concentrate much defensive power against our forces, and might bring heavy gun power to bear on any advance made by our tanks. That is why current reports tell of advances by the infantry instead of by armored forces.

Strange as it may seem to the layman, it is a rule of orthodox warfare that the infantry should be used against such gun power, and strange as it may seem to a newspaper public accustomed to reading about a fantastic war of giant iron beetles in the desert, the battle in Africa must at this point be conducted on more orthodox lines.

However, the battle is being fought not only on this short and stubborn front but throughout the Mediterranean area. Air raids on Italy and on Axis supply ships, the continuing dog fights over Malta, are all in the same picture. And it is possible the action in Egypt has been initiated as part of a much wider offensive plan. It followed almost immediately upon the speech of General Smuts in London, and may well have been conceived in the Allied councils held in London some three months ago. One of the correspondents who accompanied United Nations forces in their first attacks reported what seemed to him an entirely new spirit infusing this action.

Apparently the United Nations, and particularly the United States, have been building up a great reservoir of good steel (if we may parody Mr. Willkie) not too far from the African front and, having overcome the limitations of "too little," seem now determined to avoid the pitfalls of "too late."

The Seven Million

"They are only seven million," boasted the Fascists, "and we are forty-five million." So the Fascists wrote an ultimatum and sent it to the Greeks. Then the Fascists sat down to wait. They smiled at one another. "We are forty-five million," they said again. And they thought of the poor Greeks only seven million, reading that ultimatum. They thought of the poor Greeks counting their chances. "That won't take them long," the Fascists laughed.

The Fascists were right, that once. It didn't take the Greeks long to count their chances—if they counted them at all. The ultimatum was delivered to them on October 28; on October 28 they declined the Fascist invitation to slavery. Now two years later—chiefly because of Nazi intervention—the Greeks have given all that a country of seven million could be expected to give for their own liberty and the liberty of all.

Yet the Greeks still give. In mountainous regions, bands of self-sustaining Greeks, with some fighters of other nationalities, swoop down on Axis supply routes, liberate prisoners held by Axis authorities, disappear again to their mountain fastnesses.

Most of Greece is prostrate, much of the population is starving. But the battle goes on wherever a man can fight. What the Greeks may have said to one another on October 28, 1940, they still say to the world in deeds: "We are seven million, and they are some scores of millions more. But how can we surrender?"

P. S. Everybody knows about the heroic Greeks: does everybody know about the Greek War Relief Association, with offices at 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, and the need for $1,000,000 a month to help save from near extinction that gallant seven million?

Mr. McNutt's Ukase

Manpower Commissioner McNutt has taken a step which may be only the first of many at a tangent from ordinary democratic paths. In "freezing" labor on dairy, livestock, and poultry farms, he first defers such workers from military service, then forbids them to change jobs on pain of being drafted. What is meant by saying the Department of Agriculture "will act toward stabilizing wages" of these farm hands does not appear, but substantial increases must be forthcoming if justice is to be done them. Merely forcing labor to stay on the job will not solve the problem.

The War Manpower Commission on one other occasion forbade employees of Western mines and logging camps to change jobs. These workers were granted wage increases. But still much dissatisfaction was expressed. In the present case, Mr. McNutt has obtained the co-operation of all the various agencies involved. The agreement is a victory for him and Donald Nelson, WPB chief.

If the present plan—the result of the immediate needs of Eastern seaboard cities—is successful, the American manpower chief may apply it to other types of farms, including those raising fruits, grain, and vegetables. No great labor unions will enter their protests against the farm order, as was the case with the miners and loggers in the West. Eventually it may become necessary to "freeze" all necessary labor, including Eastern coal miners, fishermen, and those in transportation. Mr. McNutt can be assured of the support of the public in these extraordinary but very necessary measures.

Voter's Dilemmas

This newspaper, believing in the two-party system, has been concerned about the isolationism which threatened to deprive the Republican Party of anything that could be called a foreign policy.

Wendell Willkie and men like Governor Stassen, Senator Austin and Secretaries Stimson and Knox have struggled to keep the Congressional Republicans from wrecking on the sterile rocks of isolationism all hopes for an effective and loyal opposition. Mr. Willkie's report on his trip to the Middle and Far East has even given his party the outlines of a dynamic world view that might make a very attractive foreign policy. But the remnants of isolationism hamper the development of any such policy by the Republicans. Worse than that, they threaten once the war is won, to foster such a resurgence of narrow nationalism that America will play no effective part in keeping the peace.

In this election year the heads of both parties have regarded the danger from isolationism as so great that they have urged support for candidates, regardless of party, who have shown that they understand the necessity for American participation in a system of collective security. Many voters agree that this is the big issue. But in many of the primaries other factors such as local interests, personal popularity or inexperience of opposition candidates have enabled isolationists in both parties to survive.

Now in the elections millions of Americans who want to strike a blow against isolationism are faced with further difficulties. For in many cases the only alternative is to choose a Congressman or Senator who has been a rubber stamp for the New Deal or for big-city political machines which mobilize racial and religious groups to maintain some of the worst evils in American government.

Some such unhappy choices confront voters almost everywhere except in the one-party South. Possibly the clearest example is in the Senatorial race in Illinois. Illinois, home of the Chicago Tribune and hotbed of America Firstism and of groups whose opposition to the war carried them into sedition, naturally still contains much support for such an unrepentant isolationist as C. Wayland Brooks, Republican Senator, running for re-election. It also has one of the most denounced political rings in the Nation, the Kelly-Nash machine, which is supporting Raymond McKeough, a down-the-line New Dealer whose votes on foreign policy have been unimpeachable and who can be counted on to follow the Roosevelt-Hull-Wallace line in organizing peace.

The voter in Illinois may reason that a senatorial election is more likely to win or lose world peace than it is to clean up or entrench local political corruption, but he has no easy choice to make. And his dilemma is repeated in similar form in a dozen other States.

The Bookshelf

A Book for Greatness

Americans who suppose they are obliged to fight this war simply because the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor should read A TIME FOR GREATNESS, by Herbert Agar (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50). They may perceive then that the struggle is with the sum total of evil in the world, of which the Axis has embraced so great a part.

Few books have struck so accurate a moral balance between the forces represented on the one hand by the United Nations and on the other by the aggressors. While Mr. Agar devotes much space to self-examination the effect of his study never becomes negative, as did so much of our prewar introspection. How the weaknesses which we as individuals permitted to develop in our society at last invited attack upon us is clearly and movingly set down in this volume.

As Mr. Agar points out, "Hitler has little education but he has a Dostoevskian genius for understanding the weakness and corruption in man's heart. With his unfurnished mind freed from any bias in favor of the world about him, and with his rare and poisoned genius, Hitler watched our twentieth century with a mounting contempt."

* * *

Mr. Agar is, however, by no means obsessed with Hitler's opinions of our free world. This is a book for Americans by a distinguished American. It discloses not only abuses that are all too prevalent in American politics and public thinking but the opportunities which unfold before the citizen who is patriotic enough to participate in politics. It is enriched with an understanding of American history in its finest hours as well as in its shabbier chapters.

Back of this history, as of the story of all Christian civilization, the author discerns an abiding conviction of equality among men. This, he says, is an "explosive idea." He pleads for an adequate appreciation of this idea. As he says, perhaps we could win a military decision by "numbers and manpower alone without bothering about moral aims. That would depend in part on how many people went over to the enemy as the fight dragged on, but nobody will go over to the enemy, ever, if we see our 'explosive idea' with precision, present it to the world with eloquence, serve it as men serve what they love. If we win the war in the name of this idea and mean what we say, the war will stay won."

For the peace planners Mr. Agar offers this touchstone—that they can make no plans for the future that do not "express the spirit of our civilization." The plans must be related to a way of life. He does not doubt that our civilization is noble enough to produce noble plans, but he feels the necessity for us all to face the question whether we as individuals are good enough "to fulfill this inheritance."

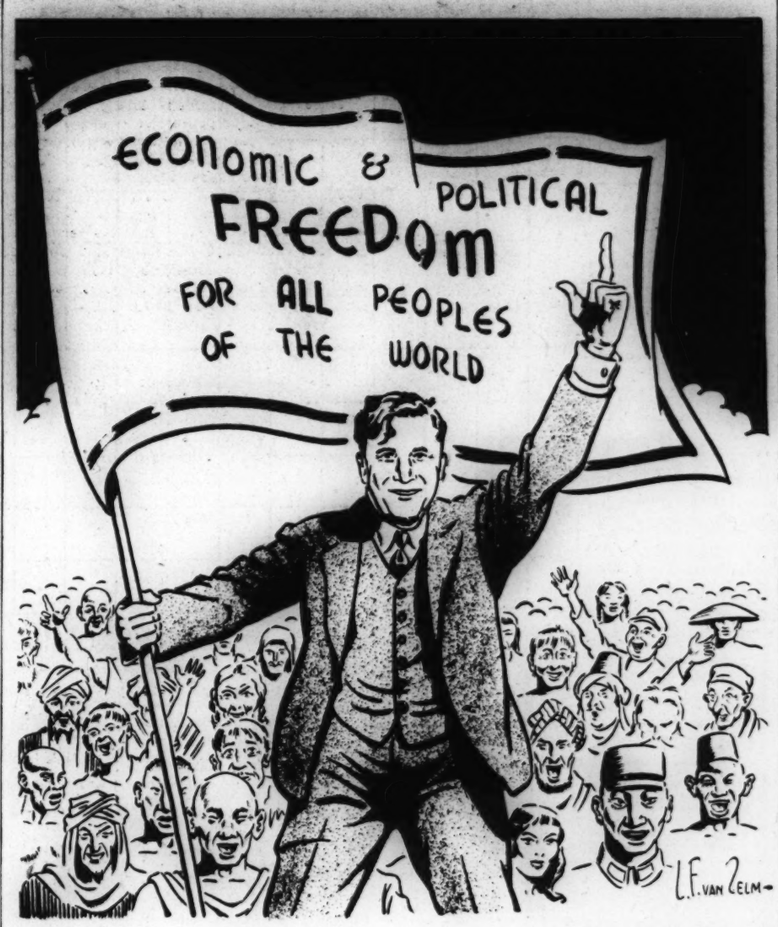
* * *

It is encouraging to find a book written out of the turmoil of these times which employs the word God so frequently as a supreme term of reference. Writing on the views of Saint-Exupéry, Mr. Agar offers this striking interpretation, "It is only when a man can respect his neighbor that he has a chance to respect himself. He can respect his neighbor when he sees each man on earth as an ambassador of God."

This keeping close to Christian fundamentals has permitted the author to make a searching criticism of our own society while differentiating sharply between it and the brutal order offered by Axis "philosophers." Mr. Agar helps to show us how far we have fallen short of the possibilities and the duties implicit in our Christian way of life. He points to the need of improving our world. But while doing so he is also able to show how very much we already have to fight for.

C. W. M.

"We, the People"—A Wider Meaning



Culch—for the Global War

A Dispatch From the Farm

The scrap-collection campaign seems to have arrived at a discrepancy in definitions, and I should enjoy elucidating the way things are shaping up here on the Ridge. The word *scrap* is not a recognized noun in these parts, and with difficulty the salvage committees will explain they mean *culch*. (Some spell it *cultch*.) Every time I get the unabridged down I spend two hours reading it, words have considerable fascination for me, so I will not take the time during the present emergency to look up the word *culch*. But up here among the turnips and hemlocks we use the word frequently with reference to the accumulated odds and ends—no doubt referring to the same collections now termed *scrap*.

I suppose every farm in Maine has old iron enough to keep Willow Run running for a fortnight, but up to the present time no one around here has considered it expendable. We use it. We keep it until such time as we do use it.

"Keep a thing seven years," runs the Yankee adage, "and it'll come in handy." Practice has extended the seven years to eternity. A real Yankee never throws anything away.

* * *

My father has kept a ski for seventeen years. What became of the other ski is misted by time—if we ever knew. A tendency to guy father about his ski is overcome by recollection of his roller-skate. He kept a roller-skate for eight years, and then one day he jacked up the hen house and moved it thirty feet on the roller-skate. What he's going to do with the ski isn't known to anyone—much less to father. But it remains stuck over one of the great beams in the barn, and everyone knows that some day it will come in handy.

My own culch comes in handy almost every day. We are miles from a blacksmith, hours from quick-service repair shops. We are two miles from a hardware store. When the mowing machine broke this summer we were held up only ten minutes—an old clevis from a logging rigging and the spring from a worn-out manure-spreader fixed us up promptly, and we mowed the rest of the farm. Between now and next summer we'll replace the broken part, and put our makeshift repair pieces back in the shop amongst the culch.

* * *

That is, we will unless the present emergency demands a change in policy. If the Government wants my culch, it can have it—but I'll debate anyone who says I have a lot of scrap lying around. My tub of old bolts, washers, lag-screws, spikes, rods, rings, links, and fids is an ever-present help in trouble. I can stir it around and find anything I want. Sometimes the limit of my recollective powers impedes me—to search vigorously in the wagon shed for a coil of wire left (five years ago) in the carpenter shop is a frustrating experience. Actually, we usually go around looking for something, we don't know just what, and we won't know until we see it. More often than not we find it, and are surprised that we never knew it existed. Such is culch.

For my own part, lest I be criticized, I have already had a junk man in, and he took everything he could find that would aid in the prosecution of a global war. I am cleaned out, as it were. True, I'd kept most of the culch seven years anyway, and one use is as good as another. But the junk man's remark set me thinking, and I pass it along to explain the scrap-culch situation up here. He said:

"If the Government would convince farmers that they won't need their junk to fix up other junk, I'd be a busy man."

JOHN GOULD

Manpower "Muddle" and Discrimination

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

No part of the manpower muddle is so disgraceful as our failure to make full use of various large and important minorities. In his nationwide address on October 13th, President Roosevelt said, "In some communities employers dislike to employ women. In others they are reluctant to hire Negroes. In still others, older men are not wanted. We can no longer afford to indulge such prejudices or practices." Yet widespread discrimination in employment against many minority groups persists in spite of vigorous efforts both by the Government and by private citizens to alleviate this disgraceful practice.

In some important areas, the ending of discrimination would actually solve the manpower problem itself. Baltimore, for example, is generally looked upon as having a critical labor shortage. Yet that shortage would be wiped out if Baltimore employers were willing to use (and to train) the Negro population of Baltimore in war plants and essential civilian industries.

There is no doubt that Negroes can be successfully employed. Two key Baltimore war plants do employ them in large numbers, and on a basis of complete economic equality with white workers. Many of the largest corporations operating elsewhere in the United States, employing a total of hundreds of thousands of workers, have likewise found it possible to employ Negroes with equal pay and equal opportunity for advancement.

* * *

Although the Negro minority is the largest one (thirteen million) which suffers from such discrimination, there are others of almost equal importance. There are five million aliens in the United States, who count among their numbers perhaps a higher percentage of skilled workers than the general population. Yet these aliens, the vast majority of whom are completely loyal and trustworthy, find great difficulty in securing employment in war industry. Many employers have adopted the short-sighted policy of hiring American citizens only, and in the face of a growing labor shortage have cut themselves off from a most valuable source of labor, both skilled and unskilled. Many of the most important war plants seem to believe that they are prohibited from employing aliens, which is completely mistaken. Where the war contract is secret, restricted or confidential, the employer must secure official permission before hiring an individual alien. However, this permission has been granted in tens of thousands of cases, and under ordinary circumstances can be secured within three or four days.

Recently the Council for Democracy broadcast a discussion of problems of aliens in wartimes, particularly aliens of enemy nationality. As a result, literally hundreds of aliens wrote in or visited the offices of the Council asking for help in securing work in war industry. They represented many scarce skilled trades, including machinist, steam fitter, pattern maker, textile chemist, marine electrician, etc. The story they told was invariably the same; as soon as they applied for work at a war plant, they were told that no aliens were accepted.

* * *

There are two main reasons for halting discrimination in employment. First, discrimination is thoroughly undemocratic and harmful to the unity of our nation. The second reason is our pressing need for millions of new war workers, both to expand our war industries and to replace the millions of men who are yet to be called into the armed services. Either of these reasons would be sufficient: together they are overwhelming.

There is no one way to break down discrimination in employment. Only the combined efforts of government and private citizens can wipe out discrimination. Certain concrete steps can and should be taken by the Government now. As our manpower program develops, more and more authority will be vested in the War Manpower Commission, the United States Employment Service, and other similar Government agencies. Industrial training will more and more be subsidized by the Government. Placement in jobs may come entirely into Government hands. All the official agencies who train or place workers should adopt one policy with regard to discrimination: The only standard for a worker to be trained or hired should be his ability. These agencies should refuse to accept any specifications for employment or training which include race, religion, or nationality.

Do a few minorities seem unimportant in winning the war? This war is going to be won with tiny percentages. If we mobilize our resources 2 per cent better than the Axis, we can win. If we lag 2 per cent behind the Axis we will most certainly lose. How well we use our minority groups will be the margin of our success or failure.

ERNEST ANGELL, President,
New York — Council for Democracy

The Wide Horizon

Portugal's African Assets

By Louis Shepard

Portugal is never free of rumors that either the United Nations or the Axis will seize one of her far-flung colonies. The fact that Mozambique, Portuguese East African colony, occupies a strategic position along the United Nations supply route to the Near East, and the sinkings in the Mozambique Channel are special causes for concern.

Shortly after the British landed on Madagascar, the French newspaper *Gringoire* declared that Mozambique could have been used as a base of operations instead of Madagascar and intimated that England feared contact with strong Portuguese forces there.

The Portuguese Government about a year and a half ago completed a network of airports in Mozambique. These air bases were primarily constructed to protect the only railway to cross Africa from west to east, beginning at Lobito in Angola, winding through the Belgian Congo, Rhodesia and South Africa, to terminate at Beira and Lourenço Marques in Mozambique, and which has grown in importance as a line of supply to North Africa.

* * *

Last year, in Lisbon, some consideration was given to the possibility of shipping matériel to the Near East via the Portuguese trans-African railway. Although it is doubtful that any shipping time could be saved by this plan, it was felt that a number of cargoes could be saved from destruction by submarines during the 4,000-mile sea voyage around the Cape of Good Hope, from Lobito to Beira. Due to Portuguese neutrality, however, and the fact that the railway is a single-track, narrow-gauge line, the plan was dismissed. The railway, however, is constantly protected by Portuguese troops.

The main airdrome at Lourenço Marques has an area of about 3,000x3,000 feet, and what is probably the largest airplane hangar in all of South Africa is located there. British East African airways use the airport as an important way station between Egypt and the Union of South Africa. The harbor is generally crowded with ships carrying cargoes to and from Johannesburg, and a mile-long wharf is equipped with numerous electric cranes, waterside railways, and warehouses. The bay is usually calm enough to permit the landing of huge flying boats, and about 15,000,000 gallons of gasoline can be stored in tanks near the waterfront.

For a number of years Rhodesia and most of Central Africa have been supplied with news from the powerful radio station at Lourenço Marques. The city is modern, with wide, clean streets and white public buildings, but residents are forced to remember that they are living in Africa when they must carry flashlights at night in order to keep snakes away. Up to 90,000 native laborers are recruited every year in Mozambique for work in the Witwatersrand mines, and they generally return to Lourenço Marques to spend their money.

* * *

Some time ago Lisbon newspapers published reports that the Portuguese Government is attempting to accelerate the production of raw rubber in Angola, Portuguese West Africa. Portugal has shipped thousands of troops there to protect important diamond, copper, iron, gold, uranium, tin, and bauxite mines. This is partly due to the fact that Angola is just north of the former German colony of Southwest Africa, where many pro-Nazi Germans are reported to be living. Also, Lisbon reports indicate that Portuguese army engineers are soon to leave for Angola to build modern airport facilities there to protect the western end of the vital transportation system and industrial establishments.

Copper from Katanga in the Belgian Congo, uranium, tobacco, cobalt, some iron ore, and many other products are shipped through Angola's port of Lobito, which is one of the few excellent harbors on Africa's west coast. The city possesses a natural land-locked bay which is about a mile wide and is deep enough to permit the entrance of large ocean-going vessels.

Looking ahead, with a view toward having Angola become one of the most flourishing of Africa's colonies, Portugal has treated the natives in Angola rather well. The Government has not discouraged interracial marriages and the colony boasts the largest settlement of "white elements" on the west coast of Africa. Many of the local government administrators have been drawn from this group.

Portugal has high hopes for the commercial future of both Angola and Mozambique. British syndicates hold important concessions for oil and asphalt and it is expected that American and British capital and technicians will aid in the production of rubber.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months ..... $6.00 — One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.